CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28648—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,
F. I. C., F. C. S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	23rd Jan.
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheli..	6th Feb.
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
† RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	20th "
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. H. Daniel	27th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheli..	5th Mar.
B.L. KHEDIVE	3908	800	L. H. Moule	12th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th "
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheli..	2nd Apr.
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheli..	30th "
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	7th May.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	21st "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessls.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards.....22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin ..19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tecue	28th Jan.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	25th "
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th "
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11th, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
11th February. 10th March.
7th April. 5th May.
For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,680	750	1st February.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,680	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:

	1st Class,	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.
Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	22nd March.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,300	550	8th Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., Apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 25, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th February, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

S. S. WISSMANN, Captain Weisskam, WILL SAIL for ZANZIBAR, on the 25th instant, taking Cargo and Passengers for the East African Ports from Tanga to Durban Port Natal.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
5, Bell Lane.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1892.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and table berthing, intending passengers should make early plication.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 867 tons, on 30th January, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 27th January, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,615 tons, on the 31st January, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd January, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and very facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought an l sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward (bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
HISPANIA	S. Abroy	3380	27th Jan. 1892

THIS STEAMER will Sail punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
Passengers by this STEAMER only will be booked at the following reduced rate:—
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES....Rs. 300.
Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
For further Particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Will sail
*ANNIE BARROW	3385	3rd Week in Feby, for London.
MARY BEYTS	3790	1st " in March, "
†*MINNA CRAIG	4760	3rd " " "
†QUEEN OF INDIA	3891	1st " in April, "

† Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
* Have Passenger Cabins and Saloon amidship.
These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers. All Cabins are on Upper Deck.
For full particulars apply to
BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.
Bombay, January 18th, 1892.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS will sail from BOMBAY for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle February.
ETOLIA*	3139	R. Jones	Late February.
IONIA*†	5330	E. Boyle	Middle March.
LYCIA*	3139	B. Fletcher	Late April.
NIAGARA*	3100	J. McConochie	Late April.
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle May.
ETOLIA*	3100	R. Jones	Late May.

* Carries both Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with Electric Light.
† Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.
First-class Passenger Accommodation at Reduced Rates. Fares: Rs. 350 to Rs. 450. Passengers landing at Plymouth are given 1st Class Railway Tickets to London at 2nd Class Fares.
For further particulars, apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 19th January, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abroy	27th Jany.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	6th Feby.
ASIA	3560	J. Laird	26th Feb.
BRITANNIA	3088	J. Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	1st April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abroy	16th April.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 21, 1892.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

SOLID Silver Cigar Cases, Cigarette Cases and Match Boxes Plain, Engraved or Enamelled. all the very latest London designs.

Cigar Cases ..... Rs. 75
Cigarette Cases ..... „ 28, 35, 40 and 50
Match Boxes ..... „ 8, 13, 15 and 30

Any Monogram, Coat of Arms or Inscription Engraved in a few hours.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
THEODOLITES.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
PLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

PLANE TABLE, COMPLETE WITH COMPASS AND SIGHTING RULE.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
AGENTS FOR
THE POTOSI SILVER COMPANY.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES.
ABBEY'S Effervescent POTASH.
GUY'S TONIC.
MORRIS LITTLE & SON'S Soluble PHENYLE.
WM. RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER.
ST. RAPHAEL WINE.

N. B.—From the 25th January, 1892, our Catalogue Prices have been increased abou 5 Per Cent.

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LINEN TABLE

Damask Table Cloths, at One-third off regular prices; to seat 6, 8, 10, 12 persons, at Rs. 8, Rs. 10, Rs. 12, Rs. 14, respectively, and to seat 14, 16, 18, 20 persons, at Rs. 16, Rs. 20, Rs. 21, Rs. 24, respectively; also to seat 22, 26, 28.

WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

FRESH STOCK of all kinds of INDIAN CIGARS and CHEROOTS just opened out, SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to my order of a quality VERY RARELY EQUALLED but NEVER EXCELLED. Comparison with any other brands CONFIDENTLY INVITED as regards QUALITY, FINISH, and PRICE.
In addition to the above I would also recommend my "SPOTTED DOGS," which are rapidly becoming the CIGARS OF THE DAY in all the leading Clubs, the demand for them increasing largely wherever they are known.

LATEST GENERAL CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTIST'S WATER COLOURS.
WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.	Credit Prices. Rs. a.
One-Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes..each	0 8	0 9
Eighteen Penny do. do. ... „	0 15	1 1
Two-Shilling do. do. ... „	1 2	1 4
Three-Shilling do. do. ... „	1 12	2 0
Five-Shilling do. do. ... „	2 12	3 4

BOXES OF DRY CAKE WATER COLOURS.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c.	4 0	4 8
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.	9 0	10 0
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.	13 8	15 0
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c.	27 0	30 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	6 0	6 12
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c	12 0	13 8
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	20 0	22 8

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

Twenty-two Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes, Colour, &c	14 0	16 0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes, Colour, &c.	32 0	36 0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes, Colour, &c.	50 0	56 0

And other sizes.

For colours contained in all the above boxes see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT.
GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.
Solid Sketching and Drawing Blocks.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES.
SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.
BEST CAMEL'S HAIR BRUSHES.
WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.
CONTE CRAYONS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,

KEMP'S GREAT FEVER REMEDY.
UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL:—
"SEND quickly one largest size Bottle of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE; it is a very good Preparation; I prefer it to Quinine; and have recommended it to others."
(Signed) H. J. B.,
Palampore, Kangra Valley.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
Liquor Chirettine, Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 3-0.

KEMP & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
FIRE INCOME, 1890, £75,000 IN EXCESS OF 1889.
FUNDS NOW EXCEED 8 MILLIONS STERLING.
INSURANCES granted on favourable terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

PUBLIC WASTE!

MANY TRADES have experienced periods of depression due, chiefly, to one common fault—"OVER-PRODUCTION." The Manufacturers, becoming too eager to increase their business, over-do the supply, which, with the usual re-action that sets in after forcing the demand too much with "catch-penny" advertisements, brings about either a "dead-lock" or the depression to which we allude. In this manner, during recent years, the business in

CHEAP WATCHES

Has been carried just a little too far; and now a re-action, or a depression in the trades has begun. Primarily the idea of making the commonest sort of watches was to enable owners of very valuable articles to use them, as make-shifts, for the roughest wear; and for this they are, occasionally, extremely useful. But for constant use—during, say, a couple of year,—they are, nearly all, more or less failures. Apart from the fact that the appearance of the CHEAP WATCH IS NOT A SUCCESS—one glance at a sample that has been in use a short time is sufficient to covince anyone of that—its internal economy is not equal to many months, ordinary "wear and tear." There are, of course, to be found, occasionally, amongst the cheapest watches a few of them that keep time pretty regularly for several years; but these make the exception that proves the general rule to the contrary.

With the demand for watches increasing during the last few years, it was only natural that the makers should meet it with a sufficient supply; but the manufacturers were scarcely justified in sacrificing the durability of nearly every one of the principal parts of their watches in order to bring the selling price down to a minimum. No one, who knows anything about watches and watch-making, can be deceived by wonderful advertisements describing in glowing terms how a "trustworthy," or "reliable" "excellent time-keeper," and so forth, can be bought for a trifling sum; and a moments's thought is sufficient to show the fallacy that lies at the bottom of the cheap watch business. It is understood that all the parts of the cheapest sort of watch are made by machinery. The advertisements say so, superfluously—because a single part of a watch, if made by hand, costs more than the cheap article is worth. Low-priced watches, however, are all imported into India, which means that something has to be paid for their freight. The person who sells them gets a profit out of that transaction; and the money, for which they are sold, covers the cost of advertising. Then a certain "percentage" goes to the manufacturer as his profit; and, when all are paid it must not be expected that the prime cost of "materials and making" can amount to much Any one can better appreciate the "value" he has received for his money if he tries to re-sell his low-priced watch. Considering the rapidity with which the cheap watches forced their way on the market, it is not surprising that so many were sold. There was no time in which to give them a fair trial. Now, however, the public are beginning to understand how to invest their money, so far, at least, as watches are concerned, and, of course, the "Waste of money" on cheap watches has shown a falling off.

Every person, who wants a serviceable watch (and not a make-shift article), at least expects that it will not only keep time but retain its appearance for a reasonable number of years, under ordinary conditions. MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, have, for more than a quarter of a century, supplied the public in India with an enormous number of watches, all of which were the very best made of their class, and have given their purchasers entire satisfaction. The numerous unsolicited testimonials that have, during this long period, been received, from every part of India, show that even the most captious can find nothing with which to complain about, in either quality or durability. As the most substantial watches for the tropics, those offered by

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA,

Have never been surpassed—at least during the twenty-five years that they have been on trial—and there is every probability that these watches will continue to hold their deservedly premier position.

FILTERS. { We supply a First Rate Serviceable COIR COVERED Filter for Rupees Eight only. KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY. } FILTERS.

COUGHS & COLDS { Quickly and permanently cured by "PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP," Re. 1 per bottle. KEMP and Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.'S NEW ITEMS FOR EVENING DRESS.

WHITE KID GLOVES,
2 BUTTONS, Rs. 1-4 PER PAIR.

WHITE CAMBRIC BOWS,
FOR DRESS, Rs. 2-8 PER DOZEN.

WHITE CAMBRIC TIES,
PER R. 1-8 DOZEN.

SPUN SILK SOCKS,
PER Rs. 5-8 PAIR.

SILK POCKET HDKFS,
Rs. 2-12 EACH.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S FEVER MIXTURE,

A SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY,
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.
68TH PERFORMANCE
OF THE STANLEY OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

SHE-E AND LAST NIGHT BUT 11. SHE-E
SHE-E ANOTHER GIGANTIC HIT. SHE-E
SHE-E EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS. SHE-E
SHE-E The Theatre crowded from Floor to SHE-E
SHE-E Ceiling. SHE-E
SHE-E TO-NIGHT, SHE-E
SHE-E MONDAY, SHE-E
SHE-E The Beautiful Burlesque in 3 Acts, SHE-E

"SHE-E! SHE-E!!"

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.
PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Plan open daily at D. MACROPOLO and Co's from 8 a.m. till 7 p.m., where Seats can be booked and obtained for all parts of the House. T. EMPSON, Manager.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Races will be held, for which Prizes will be given.

FOR THE FASTEST GENTLEMAN SKATER,
A Silver-plated Watch.
FOR THE FASTEST BACK SKATER,
A Handsome Timepiece.

These Prizes are on view at the Rink.

LADIES' SESSION ..... 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
AFTERNOON SESSION..... 5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING SESSION ..... 8-30 to 11 p.m.

Admission Re. 1.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.
FEBRUARY 4TH.
HANDSOME PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN.
NUGENT AND CO.,
Proprietors.

NOTICE.

THE HON'BLE W. T. O'BRIEN will sign our FIRM Per Procuration from this Date.

EWART, LATHAM AND CO.

Bombay, 25th January, 1892.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 27th February, 1892, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

22nd January, 1892.

MADRAS SPRING MEETING, 1892.

FEBRUARY 23RD, 25TH, AND 27TH.

FIRST ENTRANCES for all Races close on 30th instant at Rs. 10 each.

Final Entrances on 8th February at Rs. 20 each.

Programmes on application to

J. CAMPBELL,
Honorary Secretary, Madras Spring Meeting,
Madras Club.

FLETCHER'S DISINFECTANTS.

Authorized by H. M's Govt. & Board of Trade,
PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER,
12 and 20 oz. bottles at as. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle.
1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.
PINO-PHENOL POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 8-8 each.
15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 9 each.
Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals, and Municipalities.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 175 OF 1889.

EBRAHIMBHOY PEER MOHOMAD, of Bombay Mohomedan inhabitant, residing at Chukla, GOPALDASS HURDASSMUL, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Barbhaya Moholla, VULLIJEE KURIMJEE, of Bombay Mohomedan inhabitant, residing at Bhendy Bazar, and KAYOOMBHAI ESSOOFBHAI, of Bombay Mohomedan inhabitant, residing at Bhownugger, being the surviving Trustees of the Deed of Composition, dated 27th May, 1886, executed by ESMAILJI MOOLLAJEEWABHOY in favour of the Plaintiffs for the benefit of the creditors..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

PEERBHOY ESOOBJEE and TYABALLY HAKIMJEE, HASANALLY HAKIMJI, SALABHOY HAKIMJEE, and AMTOOBAI HAKIMJEE (the last two minors by their guardian ad-litem KAIKHUSROO FRAMJEE MODY, Registrar of this Hon'ble Court) residing at Chowpatty, outside the Fort of Bombay, the only heirs of HUKIMJEE RAJBHOY of Bombay, Borah inhabitants, who some time before his death traded at Bombay, under the name and style of PEERBHOY HUKIMJEE, the said Peerbhoy Esoobjee, Hasanally Hakimjee, Salabhoy Hakimjee, and Amtoobai Hukimjee, and residing at Mandvi Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay, and the said Tyabally Hakimji, residing at Singapore, the said Esmailjee Moola Jeewabhoy of Bombay, Mohomedan inhabitant, residing now at Bhownugger, and VAJIRABAI, wife of the said ESMAILJEE MOOLA JEEWABHOY, residing at Bhownugger aforesaid, outside the Fort of Bombay, and CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, of Bombay, European inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Esmailjee Moola Jiwabhoy.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 15th day of January 1891, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of February, 1892, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Ebrahimbhoy Peer Mohomad, Gopaldass Hurdassmul, Vullijee Kurrimjee and Kayoombhai Esoofbhai and of the abovenamed Defendants Peerbhoy Esoofjee, Tyabally Hakimjee, Hasanally Hakimjee, Salabhoy Hakimjee and Amtoobai Hakimjee (the last two minors by their guardian ad-litem Kaikhusroo Framjee Mody) the only heirs of Hakimjee Rajbhoy, Esmailjee Moola, Jeewabhoy Vajirabai, his wife, and Charles Agnew Turner, Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Esmailjee Moola Jeewabhoy in all that piece or parcel of Fazindary land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Doorga Street at Mahim, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 153 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 683, and street No. 49 to 51 inclusive, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the bungalow or house of Dala Esmail, on or towards the south by a private passage and bungalow of Jerbai, widow, on or towards the East by the said Doorga Street, and on or towards the west by the property of Vithoba Succaram, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Jerbai, widow of Byramjee Bhicaji and others, and at present in the occupation of the heirs of the said Hakimjee Rajbhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Ardesir, Hormasjee, and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st day of December, 1891.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of estates which have come under his charge:—

Mrs. AMELIA SHARKEY, late a widow, residing at the Pensioners' Home, Grant Road.
RAMA PERSAD PANDE, late of Bombay Hindu (Purdasi) Inhabitant.
JOHN THOMAS CRONIN, late Commander, Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's S. S. "Mobile."
WILLIAM WHITEFORD BELL WHITEFORD, late a Major in Her Majesty's Royal Engineers, Nagpur.
ANDREW BEATY, late Sub-Conductor, Unattached List, Mhow.
HORMASJEE FURDOONJEE DIVACHA, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant.
SHAIK MADAR BUKSH, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant.
CHARLES CONSIDINE, late an Engineer in Messrs. Mulji Jewraj and Co's. Ginning Factory, Dhulia.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this Advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Admr.-Genl's Office, High Court, Bombay, 23rd January, 1892.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The above Society will give a Performance of
HAYDN'S SACRED ORATORIO,
"THE CREATION,"
AT THE TOWN HALL,
ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 26th, at 9-15 P.M.

SOLOISTS:—

Soprano (Gabriel).....Miss. N. Tudball.
Tenor (Uriel) ..... Mr. Chisholm.
Bass (Raphael).....Mr. H. M. Steuart.

About 100 Performers, with Orchestra and Organ.
Organ, Mr. Johnston | Hon. Condr, Mr. R. B. Nixon.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Reserve Seats, Rs. 3. Admission, Rs. 2.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH-MADE JEWELLERY AND FANCY GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medow Street, Fort, behind the Currency Bank, the stock-in-trade (except the Drugs) of the Prince of Wales Trading Company, Ld., consisting of English-made silver jewellery, fancy goods, show cases, cup board, &c.

The property is on view.

BONA FIDE.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Dr. J. Temperley Gray, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 28th, and Friday, the 29th inst., at 1 p. m. each day, sell by Public Auction, at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best electro-plated ware, glass and crockery ware, a handsome mahogany grand square Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a first-rate mahogany harmonium, with 13 stops by Debain, handsome English clock by Newton, first-rate oil-painting and water-colors, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, swords, shields, revolvers, pistols, a D.-B. gun in case by Bland, library of medical and historical books, by eminent authors, surgical instruments, large English telescope, a handsome glass-fronted single-seated miniature office brougham, a strong English-built mail-phaeton, a handsome strong light English-built victoria, 3 pairs of handsome strong bay Arab horses, sets of English single and double harness, oil in anstores, wines, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

By order of the President, Subsidiary Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the effects of the late Senior Apothecary F. Fernandez, consisting of uniform, wearing apparel of all sorts, domestic articles, books, blankets, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Foremen's Quarters, Parel, near the G. I. P. Railway Workshop, black and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, lamps, carpets, &c., the property of Mrs. P'xm.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of Fancy Goods, glass and earthenware, &c., at Church Gate Street, Fort.

On MONDAY, the 1st, and TUESDAY, the 2nd February next, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. wil sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place several consignments of fancy goods, glass and earthenware, toys, &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the goods will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY the 6th February next, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Bird Cage," Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture by John Roberts and others, also some Rutnagury made furniture, best plated ware very rich crockery and glassware, handsome Satsuma and Kanga vases, rich Parin, marble and terra-cota figures, fancy table ornaments, first-rate oil-painting in gilt frame, Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome mahogany grand square Pianoforte by Collard and Collard, one large size fish acquarium on stand with gold fish, a handsome strong English-built mail phaeton by Kesterton of London, one buffalo, sets of single harness, books, plants, &c., &c., the property of THOMAS MURRELL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

Under instructions of the mortgagor, and on account and risk of Joomabhai Mussa, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. well sell by Public Auction at Ferguson Parell Road, Bombay, on Saturday the 6th day, of February next, at 4 o'clock, in the evening.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate and being at Ferguson Road in Parell without the Fort and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 996 square yeards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, along with the other piece or parcel of land or ground on the East side thereof belonging, to one Pestanjee Rustamjee Mehta, under old Nos. 73, 346, 317, 395, 408, and 409, New Nos. A-11967, 11967 and 12345 and new survey Nos. 2-2338 and C-2338, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2255, and street No. 338, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the land belonging to the said Pestonjee and Rustamjee Mehta, on the west by the property of Kassam Mahomed Mitha, on the North by the Furguson Road, and on the South partly by the properties of Raghu Makun and Bhaskar Arjun Dhuru, and partly by the land belonging to the said Pestanjee Rustomjee Mehta, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground and premises are now in the occupation of the said Jumabhai Mussa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors, at their office, Fort, Bombay.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property, situate on the West side of the Malabar Hill, or Walekshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay.

On SATURDAY, the 13th Prox., at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Pranjeewandas Kalliandas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Thakur Lukhmidas Purshotam, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of January, 1891, the following property:—

All that piece of parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuages, tenements, bungalows, houses, and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar Road, formerly in the sub-district of Mandvi, but now of Bombay in the island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,093 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 903, new No. 2,361, old Survey No. 20, and new Survey No. 7249, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. and street No. 62, and bounded on the east by the public road, called the said Walkeshwar Road, on the west partly by the Public Road called Doongersey Road, and partly by a gully dividing the said land from the property of Thakar Ramjee Chattoo, on the north by the property of Haridas Toolsidas, and on the south by the property of Haridas Khimjee and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Thakar Lnkhmidas Purshotam and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Mr. Muljl Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Solicitor for the mortgagee, at his office, No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort.

Under the instructions of the mortgagee, Mr. Dadabhoy Coovercjee Daroowalla, and with the consent of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of the mortgagor, Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapudia, an Insolvent, the property described in the schedule hereto will be put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises on Wednesday, the 24th day of February 1892, at 4 o'clock in the forenoon.

For further particulars and for inspection of the conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson Solicitors for the Vendor (mortgagee) Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with a range or chawl of building standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Elphinstone Road, Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1845 square yards or thereabouts, be the little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, old No. and new No. 4-2 636-2-638 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the water passage on or towards the South by the properties of Hosmanjee Hormusjee, on or towards the West by Elphinstone Road, and on or towards the North partly by water passage, and by the land of Cooverbai, daughter of Hormarjee Ranjee, and which said land was formerly in the use of Goculdas Curumsey, and is now in the possession of the said mortgagee, Mr. Dadabhoy Coovercjee Daroowalla.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, January 25, 1892.

FELIX CORNAGLIA

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS,
WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and others 1,001 Delicacies

GO TO

83, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Vicerogal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, next to the Gun Carriage Factory, the household furniture of a gentleman, such as teakwood French-polished easy, dining, and drawing-room chairs, pier, round and dressing tables, cleopatra and sofa couches, gown and clothes presses, cheval and dressing glasses, double screen, teapoy, meat safe, hatstand, double bedstead, clock, hanging kerosine lamps, &c., &c.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

10 bales grey shirtings.
3 cases white cotton twill.
1 " white satin check.
5 " white jaconets.
10 " white mulls.
5 " colored prints.

On account and at the risk of Kullianjee Bhamjee—
E S & Co. S L B 1405—2876-83—8 bales grey shirtings, 42" by 37½, 38 yards and 11 lbs.
E S & Co. S L B 1405—2941-45—5 bales grey shirtings, 42" by 37½, 38 yards and 11 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIPS' FURNITURE, FITTINGS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, 2 p.m., in the P. & O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon:—

A quantity of old stores ship's furniture, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes, scrap and old iron chains, wooden fittings, old brass and copper cabin doors, and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, old boats and miscellaneous other articles.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down, and the goods to be paid for and cleared away within ten days, failing which they will be resold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, January 25, 1892.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, OLD IRON, &c.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Messrs. SORABJEE, COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 P.M. office furniture, old iron, and sundry other goods at the store godowns, near Wari Bunder.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, January 25, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods and the following:—

1. Mahogany grand Pianoforte by Kaps, in very good order.
24 cases each 10 tins of 1 gallon pure olive oil.
On account and at the risk of Joosub Hajee Giga.
J. H. 6-317—1 case Ribbons.
On account and at the risk of Nana Hoosein, the defaulting indentor.
1 case trimmings ex P. and O. Sp.
By order of Messrs. Hurrichund Muncharam and Sons, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Selby and Co., London—
6 pairs Colling's best axles with butterfly flaps and wrought iron bushes.
The property of Mr. W. D. Bradbury consisting of camp and round tables, sideboard, meatsafe, drawing room sofas and chairs, hatstand, easy chair double and single iron bedsteads, complete, chest of drawers, clothes, and gown press, marble top sideboard, pictures, lamps, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong and light victoria with movable coach-box.
1 handsome double seated brougham in good order.
1 handsome open carriage.
1 strong mail-phaeton.
1 new victoria on ¼ ee springs.
1 handsome small size landau.
1 safety bicycle in complete order, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the Scandal Point, the very valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design by Wimbridge and others, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, Hinks's and Ditmar's lamps, rich table ornaments, English-made brass bedstead, a nearly new harmonium, China and Satsuma flower vases, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of MUNJEEBHAI NUTHOO, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of the property of the New Apollo Press Company, Limited, at Lower Colaba.

Under instructions from Messrs. Meheralli Dowraj Master and Hassumbhoy Somjee, the liquidators of the New Apollo Press Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will unless previously disposed of by private contract put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 10th prox. at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property of the Company:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, press houses, warehouses, and other buildings standing thereon, situate in Thomas Street, at Lower Colaba, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,360 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1. 21. 34. 35, new Nos. 16,666, 4722, 4731, 47, 32, old Survey No. 31, 32, 33, and new Survey No. 9577 and by the Municipality under ward No. 412, 413, 414, 618, and street Nos. 51, 52, 53, 91, bounded on the east by Thomas Street, on the west by vacant ground belonging to Government, on the north partly by Thomas Street and partly by Nowrojee Cross Lane and on the south by Jamsetjee Bunder, belonging to Government, together with all the engines, boilers, gearing, shafts presses, plant, fixtures, fittings, appliances, implements, utensils, and stores of the said Company, which are now in and about the said premises, or any or other of them or any part thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Liquidators at their office in Shamji Hassaji, Street, No. 20, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF GARDEN GROUND, and BUNGALOW, also several pieces of ground or fields at Dewner, near Chimboor, in the sub-district of Thana.

On THURSDAY, the 11th February, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in one lot, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Essoofally Sumsoodin (an adjudged insolvent) in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of August, 1889, all the estate, right, title and interest of the said mortgagees in the following properties, viz.:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of garden, land or ground, together with the messuage, dwelling-house or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Dewner to the south of the public road, leading from Sion to Trombay, in the sub-registration district of Tanna, and bounded on the east by a water-course and a public passage, on the west by the batty grass fields of Narayen Crustna Laud, on the north, partly by the property of Pitamber Oomersi, partly by that of Shapurjee Pestonjee, partly by Deo Talao, and partly by public road, on the south partly by the site of the old village, partly by the property of Cursetjee Cama and partly by a public passage called Pethi Gowan.

Secondly.—All that piece of land or batty field known by the name of Katsey, consisting of 13 khachers or plots, situate at Dewner aforesaid, in the registration sub-district of Tanna, and bounded on the east partly by a tank, partly by a water-course, and partly by a passage or gowan, on the west partly by the batty fields of Parsee Dorabjee and partly by that of Fervat Mandow Kharwa, and partly by that of Jagoo Laximon, on the north by the field of Mennon Ebhia, and on the south partly by the property of Parsee Dorabjee, and partly by a water-course; on this ground there is one mango tree, two karanj trees, and two tamarind trees.

Thirdly.—All that piece of land or paddy-field called or known by the name of Kashee, situate at Dewner aforesaid, in the registration sub-district of Tanna, and bounded on the east by the ground of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee, on the west by batty and paddy fields of Parsee Jehangirjee, on the north partly by paddy fields of Cursetjee Cama, and partly by those of Jehangirjee, and on the south by the paddy-fields of Cursetjee Cama.

Fourthly.—All those pieces of land or paddy-fields, called or known as Khakechwadi, situate at Dewner aforesaid, in the registration sub-district of Tanna, and bounded on the east by the property of Jehangirjee, on the west by a passage or Gowan leading to the hills, on the north by a passage called or known as Pethi Gowan, and on the south by the property of one Parsee Jehangirjee.

Fifthly.—All that piece of land or paddy-field called or known as Dhonderao, situate at Dewner aforesaid, in the registration sub-district of Tanna, and bounded on the east partly by the paddy-fields of Shapoorjee Pestonjee and partly by those of Tukaram Mahar, on the west by a water course, on the north by the property of Shapoorjee Pestonjee, and on the south by the property of Vithoba Pandurangjee.

Sixthly.—All that piece of land or paddy-field called or known by the name of Gowtebhat, situate at Dewner aforesaid, in the registration sub-district of Tanna, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Cursetjee Cama and partly by that of Jehangirjee Parsee, on the west partly by the property of Vithoba Pandoojee and partly by that of Tookaram Mahar, on the north by a garden belonging to Eduljee Rustomjee, and on the south, by the paddy-fields of Damajee Chambhai, Shoemaker.

Seventhly.—All that piece of land appertaining to the batty fields aforesaid called or known as Bholowiwada, situate at Dewner aforesaid, in the registration sub-district of Tanna, and bounded on the east by the property of Balajee Mucoondjee, on the west by the paddy-fields of Jehangirjee Parsee, on the north by the paddy-fields of Vithoba Pandoojee, and on the south by the paddy fields of Mamjee Ethlo.

All the said seven pieces of land or ground hereinbefore firstly, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, fifthly, sixthly, and seventhly described and the two messuages, dwelling-houses, or bungalows, as well as garden and fields are situated in the sub-district of Salsette, and the district of Tanna, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, January 25, 1892.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 15 per year.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE DAYS FIXED for the Club Regatta are the 2nd and 4th February, 1892. Detailed Programme may be had on application at the Club Office.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held, in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1892, at 5-30 P. M.—

C. L. WEBER,
Honorary Secretary.

18th January 1892.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from Income-Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 25th Instant, to Registered Shareholders on 31st December, 1891.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, January 7th, 1892.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 15th, to FRIDAY, the 29th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, January 7th, 1892.

THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE St. Francis Xavier's Church Committee will be glad to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION and ERECTION of ornamental W. I Brackets for their Church at Burrow's Lane, Breach Candy Road, up to Wednesday, the 27th instant. For forms of tender, plans, and further particulars apply at the office of

PAVRI and RAGHUNATH,
Architects.

No. 91, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.

THE AHMEDABAD HORSE SHOW, ANNUALLY held in March, will this year be held on the 8th of February and following days, at Ahmedabad. Over Rs. 3,000 offered in Prizes.

H. KENNEDY,
Hon. Secy.

Ahmedabad, 1st January, 1892.

NOTICE.

THE MEDICAL STOREKEEPER, Bombay' invites sealed Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned Articles for one year, commencing from 1st April, 1892 and ending on the 31st March 1893, for the use of the Medical Store Department, Bombay.

1. Spirit of Wine.
2. Covering and Dammering to Cases and Casks.
3. Straw Rice.
4. Deadwood Cases.
5. Country Medicines, &c.
6. Mutton Suet and Hogs Lard.

2.—The forms for Tenders can be obtained on application to the Undersigned, and the Tenders for each class named above should be forwarded separately.

3.—Tenders, with samples of the articles to be supplied duly sealed and endorsed "Tender for ," will be received on the 1st February 1892 at 12 noon precisely.

4.—No tender will be received or attended to after the date and hour above given and unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury Receipt, viz., 3 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

5.—A security deposit on acceptance of each tender must be furnished to the extent of 10 per cent of the estimated value of the contract.

6.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

J. PARKER, M. D.,
Surgeon-Major, Medical Store keeper.

Bombay, 4th January, 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 149 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL St. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Fattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.
It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 15.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s
Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

RICH CANTON SILK.

LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.

SHIRTS, Rs. 7 NET.
SLEEPING SUITS, Rs. 15 NET.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope G

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 600	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	966½xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	982½xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	990
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	100
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	250 / 195
BackBay Baths	500	50	56	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	103
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	1,000	7o	330
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,600xd
Do. New Issue	500	37½	625	67½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	26	93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	870
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	395
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	130
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	11
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	101
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	94
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	19
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of WalesFrein, Royal Flour Mills	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	2,500	100	100	..	25
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	1,000	100	100	9	80
	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	960
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	93
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	19½
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
BombayCotton Breul's Cawnpore PressCo Ld	1,000	125	125	10	127½
Colaba	500	200	200	16	115
East India	500	1,280	1,280	45 dvd	350
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	175xd
French	515	2,500	2,500	100	975
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	545
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	450	450	500	30	410xd
Khansaum	750	400	all	32½	137½
Mahmadpura CottonG. and P. Co., Ld	240	450	450	63	465
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mofussil Co	3,725	400	400	Rs. 40	422½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	240
New Berar	1,000	500	500	55	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	108½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	20	370
Sabapathy(Bellary)	500	500	50	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	..	1,000	100	Rs. 100	830
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	48
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	81
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	575
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	405
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	460 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	525
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,220
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1010
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	645
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	640
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	440
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	0
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	425
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	725
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	335
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	975
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	220
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	745
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	190
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	962½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,050
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,380
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	8	112½
Morarji Gooculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,740
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	1500	1,800	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	680
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,175
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	850
Ripon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,035xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,025
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	35	490
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	267½
Sun Mills Ld.	1,300	250	250	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	457½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	1900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	690
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. & C. I. R. New Shares	£ 18	..	..	do.	420

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs	29-8	
China Leaf	"	29-10	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	22-10	"
Do. do. new	"	22-8	"
Australia do.	"	23-15	
Bombay do.	"	22-1	
English Sovereigns	"	14-11	
Do. Dragons	"	14-10	
Bar Silver 17 Bbbernees	"	106-12	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-14	
Carolas Dollars	"	207	Nominal.
Maxican do.	"	203	"
Fire-Francs	"	206-8	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Municipal Ward Elections, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Professor Oxenham's Lecture on "The Stars and how to observe Them," 5-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd:—Pemba (s), from Busreh; Kapurthala (s), Karachi; Esperance (brig), Damaun; and Dalmally (s), put back from sea. Yesterday:—Peninsular (s), from Shanghai; and Rheinfels (s), Hamburg.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 23rd:—Nawab (s), for Calcutta, &c.; Pachumba (s), Karachi, &c.; Nyanza (s), Zanzibar; Pekin (s), Aden; and Kapurthala (s), Mangalore. Yesterday:—Gutenfels (s), for Hamburg, &c.; King Arthur (s), Persian Gulf; and Electra (s), Hongkong.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Rannoch left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Khiva entered the dockon Saturday.

THE Bombay Foxhounds will hunt on Thursday next, the 28th inst., instead of Wednesday, the 27th inst. The meet is at Santa Cruz.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. Charles Bowyer, sub-conductor in the Ordnance Department, reports the theft of a gold watch and some wearing apparel, collectively valued at Rs. 155.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the Grant College Medical Society will be held in the Grant College Library, to-morrow evening. Dr. R. N. Khory will deliver the annual presidential address.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 2nd January, 1892, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1891 of 256,494 maunds, with a decrease of Rs. 44,566 in the earnings.

ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS.—In celebration of the Sixty-Second Anniversary of the foundation of the Brahmo Samaj, Mr. B. B. Nagarkar will deliver an English address at the Shivaji High School, Girgaum, to-day. The Hon. K. T. Telang will be in the chair. Subject: "Social Forces."

CAVEL CATHOLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—This evening, at 6-15, in the Hall of the Institution Mr. Cyprian de Mello will read a paper on the "Origin of the Roman Catacombs," illustrated by diagrams as an introduction to a lecture giving a more detailed account of the Catacombs, which the Rev. Fr. Bochum, S. J., of St. Xavier's College, will give in the same institution on a later date. The lecture is open to the public.

THE PURCHASE OF THE OLD MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.—The purchasers of the Municipal buildings, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Ardeshir Hormarjee Wadia, are the Army and Navy Co-operative Society of Apollo Street, and not the "Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of Apollo Bunder, as reported by us, on Friday last. The error arose from the fact of the two societies having names so similar to each other.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By the kind permission of Lieut-Colonel Forjett and the Officers,the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 5-45 p.m.

Quadrille	Barbe Bleue ..... Sauzeau.
Overture	Crown Diamonds .... Auber.
Scena and Aria	I Masnadieri ..... Verdi.
Valse	Albertha ..... Emile Rosati.
Selection	Ernani ..... Verdi.
Galop	Berlin ..... Michaelis.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—Mr. B. G. Tilak informs us that Mr. Hume, the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, telegraphed from Nagpore on the 12th to the Secretary of the Deccan Standing Congress Committee, Poona, inquiring if Poona would hold the next Congress if it be [illegible] able to hold one at parties in Poona, all felt that it would be improper to refuse on such an emergent occasion, and they resolved to send a telegram in reply to Mr. Hume stating that in case it be found improbable to hold the next Congress at Allahabad, Poona would hold one.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Mr. Edulji Rustomji Reporter yesterday made a complaint to the police that six currency notes, of the value of one hundred rupees each, were stolen from his cash-box. His domestic servant Bhikla Koyala *alias* Rama was suspected, and on his box being searched by the police, the currency notes were found therein. The accused admitted having committed the theft, and he will be placed this morning before the Girgaum Police Magistrate. The money was abstracted out of a bundle of notes, belonging to an estate of which Mr. Edulji R. Reporter is one of the trustees.

THE MAHIM SANDS MURDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Sardar Bahadur Mir Abdoolally, Chief of the Detective Police, brought up on remand and charged Bhow Mahadu before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having murdered Inas Shiriwan, a lad about 18 years of age, by cutting his throat with a knife on the evening of the 10th December last, on the sands, near the Mahim Causeway. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown. Dr. Sydney Smith, the mother of the deceased, and other witnesses were examined, but their evidence was similar to that adduced before the Coroner. The case stands adjourned.

A MARWAREE IN TROUBLE.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, on Saturday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nolan charged Kaishri Mullharchund, a *Marwaree*, with attempting to use as genuine a forged currency note. The evidence of the police showed that the prisoner purchased three or four tolas of gold in the *Marwaree* bazar, and tendered a forged note of the Calcutta currency in payment. In consequence of certain statements which the accused made telegraphed communication has been sent by the Commissioner of Police to the Governor-General's Agent at Nussurabad where the note was in currency. The Magistrate granted a remand, pending further communications regarding the offence.

THE MAHUWA FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

A MEETING of the subscribers to the Mahuwa Flood Relief Fund was held on Saturday, at 3 p.m., in the office of Mr. Munjibhoy Nathoobhoy, Elphinstone Circle, to adopt the following report of the executive committee:—It appears from the report that the total sum subscribed amounting to Rs. 10,493-3-6 was devoted to the immediate relief of the sufferers through working agents, Messrs. Ishwarlal Amritlal Dave and Moolji Mavji Ghandhi. After deducting sundry expenses a balance of Rs. 187-12-6 was deposited in the Bank of Bombay. After the adoption of the report, the following resolutions were passed:—

Proposed by Mr. Thakoredass Moolchand, and seconded by Mr. Premchand Savaichand, that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to Messrs. Dave and Ghandhi for rendering their gratuitous services by personally attending to the wants of the sufferers at Mahuwa.

That a suitable present, to be bought out of the balance, be made to the agents who worked very heartily.

That further a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to the philanthropic subscribers who volunteered to send in their help for the relief of the sufferers and particularly to Mr. Munjibhoy Nathoobhoy who, in addition to a handsome sum subscribed along with the rest, telegraphed to his agents to render immediate help by way of supplying them with food and clothing, thus incurring on this account an expense of over a thousand rupees.

That the warm symphathies displayed by his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, who subscribed a handsome sum of Rs. 500, his Highness the Maharaja Saheb who devoted a sum of Rs. 20,000 for the immediate relief, and Mr. Dossabhoy Framji who subscribed Rs. 250 and also rendered his best help on the occasion be recorded.

And that lastly a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to the chairman for the able manner in which he conducted the meeting.

FOR the relief of the flooded district of New York, a large sewer, begun two years ago, was finished this month, at a cost of a million dollars. Its completion was celebrated by a luncheon in the sewer, several guests, including the Mayor, having been invited to witness the joining of the two sections in which the work had been done. At a given signal labourers removed the last intervening foot of earth, and the guests walked through the tunnel to the west section; where tables awaited them loaded with sandwiches, fruit, champagne, and cigars. Congratulatory speeches were made.

"SHE-E" AT THE GAIETY.

THE long promised "She-e," a three-act burlesque on Rider Haggard's popular novel, specially written for Mr. Stanley's Campany, was produced at the Gaiety, on Saturday night, to a well-filled house, the theatre being in fact almost crowded. That the audience enjoyed themselves, and that thoroughly, there was no gainsaying. The burlesque is admirably played, the songs and choruses are most judiciously selected, and are much more bright and ear-catching than the vocal music of "Blue Beard," with which latter no fault could be found either. A pretty stage spectacle we of course expected, and it more than realised expectations. There are only four scenes in the three acts. It opens with the Swamps on the Nile by night, a most effective and realistic picture; on the right wesse a temple and large sphynx; while on the left and in the centre is a close growth of reeds which part to show a vision. That changes to the exterior of the Palace of Ayesha, by the shores of the Mystic Lake. On the left we see a stair-case lading up to the Palace; on the right stands prominantly the Temple of Truth, the interior of which is partly visible. In the centre is a low parapet with steps leading down to the water, the lake itself extending away in the distance, with hills beyond, and temples and the Ethopian's Head. The scene is painted to represent day-break, with the sun just rising over the waters. It is indeed a beautifully painted set. The scene of Act II. is the Throne Room in the Rock-cut Palace of Ayesha, a weird yet attractive picture. In the centre is a large opening with steps leading up to an outer platform of rock, beyond which we see the lake, with the last rays of sunlight illuminating the evening sky, which gradually changes to dark night. The Place de La Vie and Grand Square in the capital city of Khor, in which the third act is laid, is the brightest of all. On the right is the Temple of Life, with platform and steps, and is altogether a lovely setting. On the libretto we cannot lavish much praise. In burlesquing a novel for the stage the adapter has of course free licence to pull it to pieces, and build it up again in any form he pleases. The more ridiculous all the characters are made, the more absurd the situations, the more fun there is to be got out of it by those of the audience who are acquainted with the original work. The author of "She-e" has most assuredly taken the freest of liberties with the original "She," but he has put it together very badly again. The end is pretty well conceived, by Ayesha returning from the Temple of Life, where she thought to obtain a fresh lease of life, dressed as an old woman, which renders appropriate the song and chorus "Something's gone wrong with the works." That is all that can be said in favour of the librettist. "She" ought to be an excellent thing to burlesque. There are numerous opportunities to make the most uproarious of fun out of it, and what has the "She-e" librettist done? He has prepared for Mr. Stanley a "book," in which there is neither rhyme nor reason, in which his attempts at punning are as puerile and farfetched as rather to provoke ridicule than amusement, and in which one would imagine he had purposely tried his utmost to deprive the company who had to act it of any opportunity of raising a laugh, or working up a funny situation. Now let us see, how, against the difficulties of a badly constructed and uninteresting book, Mr. Stanley's Company get through the burlesque. They simply, one and all, push it through with sheer energy, not missing the least opportunity of creating some amusement, with the merriest of songs and choruses, and plenty of clever dancing. Miss Fanny Stanley takes the lead as Ustane, "the belle of the season," the great She in this burlesque being subservient to the woman she victimises in the novel. Never did we see Miss Stanley perform so well as she did in this *role* on Saturday night. Her acting was most vivacious, and her singing most spirited, while she danced neatly and often. With most amusing action did she accompany her rendering of the song, "The Automatic Battery," in the chorus of which she received excellent support, and had to respond to a double *encore*. Even more successful was "The Dashing Militaire," when in the third act she came on leading a troop of Amazons, clad in bright shining armour, who went through a pretty ballet, and performed some neatly-arranged evolutions as they joined in the spirited chorus. This was one of the most charming items of the performance. In her various handsome dresses, also, Miss Stanley made a most attractive picture. To her efforts, indeed, was mainly due the success of "She-e" on Saturday night. Miss M. Brooke was a most [illegible] that not a word was missed. By a clever make up, she rendered the metamorphosis after the trial by fire, as startling as it was droll. Miss Ada Maitland made a dashing Captain, and was one of the merriest on the stage, as the young novice who was entrusted with the small part of Job the Groom was awkward and ungainly. It is all very well to give young people a chance to show what they can do, and a more just and indulgent manager than Mr. Stanley could not be found, but the young aspirant should be kept in the back row till he or she has learned the rudiments of the profession. Why not give to the more experienced new-comer like Mr. H. Franklin a chance? We have seen him play with Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew, one of whose best supporters he was, and he can do excellent work when he chooses. Mr. J. F. Packard was more successful in singing than in acting in the prominent part of Leo; the "Song that reach'd my heart," being most expressively sung. Mr. F. Wentworth again proved on Saturday night how valuable an addition he is to Mr. Stanley's Company. In singing and acting he was alike excellent. He made of "Holly" a most quaint and amusive character. Mr. Alex. Boyd was in his element as the Zulu warrior, and to say he was lively is putting it mildly. The Dowager Duchess Gagool was weirdly and grotesquely made up by Mr. Driscoll, but the "She-e" librettist has given the actor of the part no opportunity of shining, and Mr. Driscoll made none. Master Walter Stanley is, like his sister Miss Fanny, a hard worker, and it was remarkable how much he made of the comparatively small part he was cast for. He threw himself into his acting, making much out of nothing. The laughter and applause was at its loudest when he sang his verse of "See me dance the polka." To the delightfully sparkling choruses we have already referred. To the arrangement of the dances as high a compliment is merited, and that falls to that most graceful of premieres danseuses, Miss Tilly Lake. Hardly anything could be prettier in arrangement and effect than the Amazon Ballet. To the merits of the scenery we have also already referred. It is quite equalled by the splendour of the dresses, those of She-e, Ustane, and the Amazons being particularly grand. Thus Mr. Stanley, or rather Miss Stanley and Company, by the talent they possess, have made a success out of little, for surely if the production of "She-e" drew audiences for nine successive weeks in Calcutta, it could not be characterised as other than a success.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BOTH Companies of this Corps paraded at the Apollo Bunder, on Saturday evening, and proceeded by steam launch to Pilot Bunder, No. 1 Company for drill on the 10" R. M. L. Gun on Colaba North Fort, and No. 2 Company to continue their gun target practice. Three detachments were formed of No. 2 Company, and under Sergeant Hoyles, Corporal Marsland, and Bombardier Jackson, Sergeant Hoyles and Bombardier Jackson being on the 40 pounders, and Corporal Marsland on the Howitzer. The practice from all three guns was very good, Bombardier Jackson taking the flag off the target, which was anchored at a distance of 2,300 yards. The evening's practice consisted of 4 filled shells and 9 shrapnel shells.

It was stated that during the practice on the 16th instant, Sergeant Hoyles sunk the target. But it was found on reference to the Register of the Signalling party, that a shell from the Howitzer, which was manned by Corporal Marsland's team, had sunk the target.

Major Roughton, Captain Wilson, and Lieutenants Penny and Barrow were the Officers on parade on Saturday.

THE COLLISION ON THE RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE only further particulars received regarding the collision on the R.-M. Railway between Ajmere and Madar, on the 21st instant, shows that the accident was due to the signaller at Ajmere giving line clear to Madar for the up mail train, without waiting to see whether a line clear previously given for a down goods train starting from Ajmere had been cancelled in accordance with the routine laid down in the traffic orders on the subject.

A YOUNG Japanese chemist, who studied at Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities, has cultivated a fungus of the rice plant until it became a true nitrogenous ferment capable of producing rice whisky. This method of manufacturing this spirit has now been introduced into the United States, where the ferment can be as easily cultivated as in Japan.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed on Saturday last for Mangalore, in ballast.

THE s s Gutenfels, 1,790 tons, Captain W Thormann, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain W T Fairweather, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 150 deck passengers.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's s s Nyanza, 1,421 tons, Captain M Simons, sailed on Saturday last for Zanzibar, with a general cargo, Mr Framroze Pestonjee Dastoor as a cabin and 280 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurachee via Kathiawar coast with a general cargo, Mrs Trescombe as cabin and 121 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s s Electra, 1,996 tons, Captain C Bellen, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Colombo, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Countess A Ugarte, Mr and Mrs J Abid, Miss Abid, Mr Brawman, Mr King, Mr C P Major, and 3 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Arabia 674 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mrs Barnett, Miss Barnett, Mr W Greaves, Mr G W Oliver, Captain Allen and 20 deck. For Busreh—Mr Abdoolrahman and friend, and 45 deck.

THE steamer Dalmally, Captain Wilson, which sailed from Bombay for Diamond Island, on Wednesday last, returned to Bombay on Saturday night. She had proceeded about 200 or 220 miles south of Bombay, when she got her high pressure cylinder cover broken. The damage was repaired by the engineer in charge, and on Friday at 2 p. m. she was put back for Bombay. She will go into dock to-day.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Pemba, 936 tons, Commander J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, 14 chests opium, and the following passengers:—Mr T S Blockey, Mr and Mrs Doig, Mr and Mrs Macmullen, Lieut and Mrs McMahon, Mrs Carroll, Master Carroll, Miss Evans, Dr Clum, Mr Jones, Hajee Ahmed Nana and three sons, Mrs Jan Mahomed, Hajee Jaffer, Mr. Ebrahim bin Abdoola.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Peninsular, Capt. A C Loggin, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, with H M's China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Shanghai—Mr and Mrs J Neal, Rev, Mr and Mrs Bergen and Master Muray. From Hiogo—Mr H Bagelly. From Hongkong—Mr Lar Ho, Mr L Ju, Mr R Tata, Mr P N Kapadia, Mr F Muncherjee, Mrs Abag and child. From Singapore—Mr Heptoola, Mr Abdool Kyam, Mr Poonalla, one native gentleman and wife. From Colombo—Mrs LaTouche, Mr and Mrs Tail, Mrs Colville, Dr Resch, Mr Jelinck, Mr Taylor, Mrs Hislop. Mr. Valentine, Mr. W. Kinsbury, Lord and Lady Ashberton, Hon. A. C. Baring, Maj and Mrs. Grey, Maj K. Chuman, Mr. F. H. Allbless, Mr. M. F. Khan, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. W. Garth, Mr. H. Currimjee, Mr. Tyebally, Mrs. Maunsell, Mr. W. Vincent, and Mr. McCornish. From Sydney—Mrs. Daily Mr. Gero, and Mr. King. From Larges Bay—Mr. and Mrs. Tothill and Mr. A. T. Nevell From Melbourne—Mr. W. Droop. From K. G. Sound—Mrs. Walis. From Melbourne to London—Mr. J. Black. From Larges Bay to London Mr. J. Symons. From different ports—23 deck.—

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.C Mackinnon	1472	Barham	B	Finlay, Muir & Co
" Mobile	916	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co
" Norna	1442	Greig	D	Cursetjee Eduljee
" Nyanza	1421	Symons	F	Allana Munjee & Co
" Wissmann	286	Weisskam	H J	Heyer & Co
" Assam	1611	Browne	L	P & O S N Co
" Siam	1533	Weinhold	M	P & O S N Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
S.S. Krishna		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co
" Poonani		do.		do.
" Bheema		do.		do.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 5h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W&A Graham & Co
" Electra	1995	Bellen	8	A-H Lloyds S N Co
" Nedjed	1632	Newey	10	K Nixon & Co
" Tanjore	1402	Raffin	12	H C Joosub.
" N. Hall	2139	Owens	13	E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Imperator	2441	Bechtinger	A Lloyd's S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Pemba (s)	Livingstone	Busreh, Jan 9.
	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, Jan 20.
	Esperance (brig)	Nacoda	Damaun, Jan 21.
	Dalmally (s)	Wilson	Put back from sea.
24	Peninsular (s)	Loggin	Shanghai, Jan 2.
	Rheinfels (s)		Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Nawab (s)	Carson	Calcutta, &c.
	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi, &c.
	Nyanza (s)	Simons	Zanzibar.
	Pekin (s)	Harris	Aden.
	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Mangalore.
24	Gutenfels (s)	Thorman	Hamburg, &c.
	King Arthur (s)	Fairweather	Persian Gulf.
	Electra (s)	Bellen	Hongkong.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance on Saturday last:—
Steamer Arabia, Gimblett, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
Brig Amizade, for Delagoa Bay, &c.

The schooner Goolianar began to load on Saturday last for Inhambane, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
21	Katoria s		Rangoon.
	Niemen s		Calcutta.
	Secundra s		Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
20	Clan Macdonald s		London.
	Meanatchy s		Rangoon.

KURRACHEE.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
13	Assyria s	Nailor	Bombay.
	Restormel s	Williams	Batoum.
	Lioness ship	Hampton	Mauritius.
14	Arthur Head	Barclay	Bombay.
	La Seyne s	Schmitz	do.
16	Kovno s	Wilkinson	Hull via Bombay.
	Vesta ship	Henrichson	Mauritius.
	Pachumba s	Gimblett	Bombay via C. Coast.
17	Baron Ellbank s	Perry	Rangoon via Bombay.
18	Rheinfels s	Weber	Hamburg & Antwerp.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
12	Rannoch s	De Faye	Bombay.
	Hooseinee s	Raffin	Persian Gulf.
13	Melbridge s	Ward	Rotterdam.
	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay via Cutch Coast
	Assyria s	Nailor	Persian Gulf.
14	Wave Queen sp.	Dinnage	Balasore.
	Crathorne s	Crombie	Liverpool.
	La Seyne s	Wilkinson	Aden.
	Purulia s	Gillett	Bombay.
16	Pachumba s	Gimblett	Bombay via Cutch Coast
17	Locksley Hall s	Collin	Liverpool via Marseilles.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line. As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE new Patented Cylinder FLAGEOLET, in Perfect Tune, from As. 12 to Rs. 3, each in Brass or Nickel. Can be had in any Key.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

8-DAY BRACKET CLOCKS, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained blackwood cases, well seasoned, 5 in. dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Clockmakers, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—Handsome DOG-CART, good as new, (Colclough & Sons, Dublin,) set English-made harness and stable kit, its. 350; Arab horse, just under 14 hands, aged, but full of work, goes either harness or saddle, carries lady, Rs. 250, if sold together Rs. 550. Address "XX." care of this Office.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAI-HAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

MR. P. BUDDHI BULLABHPANT, Inspector of Schools at Almora, N.-W. P., says:—MOTIWALA'S COUGH PILLS and DYSENTRODYNE are very EFFICACIOUS. I sent a Telegram the other day for three more Phials of the latter.

WANTED, a CLERK to copy English and French; nice handwriting indispensable. Address "B. C.," care of this Paper.

WANTED a Second-Class ENGINEER for Ginning and Press Factory at Veerumgaum. Apply with testimonials, stating salary expected, to WHITTLE and Co., Veerumgaum.

EAGLE'S NEST, ABU.—A most desirable RESIDENCE for a small FAMILY, picturesquely situated, with an exquisite View, TO LET, unfurnished, for Rs. 600 the Season or the whole Year. Apply R. C. CHAPLAIN, Deesa.

RECEIVED a large supply of French Regulators, Repeaters of all kinds, Rs. 40, Rs. 50, Rs. 60, Rs. 80 to Rs. 200. Never imported into India before.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PANCHGANI—TO LET, several well-furnished Houses and Cottages, well suited, by the year or for the Season. For particulars apply to J. J. AIKIN.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel with my wife for 25 days, and have been very comfortable. The Proprietor is most obliging, and does all in his power to make one feel at home, and the Table is also very good.—J. M. HARROWER, Kasganj.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, in fancy Boxes, each Annas 8 only. Best large Prunes in 2 lbs. Bots, each Rs. 1-8. PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for large and small Presents to Friends at Home.—Designs and Shapes purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

WANTED, ENGROSSING CLERKS, for an Attorney's Office. Good and fast writers with long experience only need apply. "A. B." care of this Paper.

PUMPS.—OUR SEASON'S STOCK just arrived, Rs. 11 Cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WEDDING PRESENTS.—Beautiful Majolica Wall-plates, Dessert Dishes, Ash Trays, Flower Vases, Jardinieres, Flower Pots, Tea and Coffee Sets, &c.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India! from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zitners, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, what offers? Owner going home. "M. B. J.," care of this Office.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW, at Bandora Hill, next to Protestant Church. Apply to Mr. DINSHA MANECKJI DAVER, No. 143, Hornby Road, Fort.

PALI HILL, BANDORA—TO LET, SMALL BUNGALOW, Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply to Messrs. CHALK, WALKER and SMETHAM.

GAIETY HOTEL, FORT.—Now under entire English Management. A Good Table provided, with Dining and Sitting-room, Bed-rooms with Bath-rooms. Every convenience and Comfort. Apply to Manager.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper-Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

"BOMBAY FINE ART EXHIBITION—Pictures Mounted and Framed," and sent in for Ensuing Exhibition according to the Society's Rules.—D. B. DINSHAW and Co., Bombay Fine Art Gallery.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Policies for the whole Term of Life are issued at a premium of Rs. 28 per Annum per Rs. 1,000 to persons aged 25 years. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., Agents, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

INDIAN ARTS and MANUFACTURES of every description, at moderate Prices, especially suitable for XMAS PRESENTS. Now on view at S. J. TELLERY and Co.'s Show Rooms, opposite Clock Tower, 8, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

LATEST SONGS procurable in England arrive each Mail. Can be taken on approval.—SOUNDY & Co., LD.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 23.

FOLLOWING the reduction of the Bank of England's rate to 3 per cent. on Thursday, a further decline of ½ per cent. took place in the market rates of discount in London yesterday, making 1⅝ per cent. the quotation for short Bills and 2 per cent. for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. Consols declined 1-16 per cent. to 95⅞; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 106¼. The price of Bar Silver was unaltered at 42 9-16d. per oz.; Rupee Securities, however, were 5-16 per cent. lower in Fours and ¼ in 4½ per cents. at £71 11-16 and £70⅝, respectively. In New York, also, the metal was unchanged in value at 92⅜ cents per oz.; but with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent. higher, at 4·85⅞ dollars. The Indian Council allotted 5 lakhs of extra Bills on Calcutta, and Rs. 20,000 on Bombay, at 1s. 4 9-32d., an advance of 1-16d. on Wednesday's regular allotment rate, and of 1-32d. on that obtained for the extra Bills placed on the following day. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, however, remained at 1s. 4d. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £20,000 in Silver to Calcutta. In Paris, French Rentes were unchanged at 95½; Exchange on London was 1½ centime lower, at frcs. 25·15½.

Braziers' Copper was 10s. per ton lower in London yesterday, at £57. Yellow Metal was unchanged at 5½.

The only change in London financial quotations to-day has been a further decline of ⅛ per cent. in Rupee Paper of each denomination, at £71 9-16 for Fours and £70⅜ for 4½ per Cents; the price of Silver having remained at 42 9-16d. per oz. In New York also, Silver has been unchanged to-day at 92⅜ cents per oz. with Exchange unaltered.

The Wheat Market was quiet, with No. 1 Spot Soft White in Liverpool quoted 1d. per cental lower, at 7s. 9d.; White Delhi having been unchanged in value at 7s. 6d. per cental, Ex-Quay. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,790,000 quarters, or 210,000 quarters more than the previous Friday's estimate. Linseed was quiet at Thursday's reduced quotations of 42s. per quarter, Ex-Quay, for Bombay Seed, to arrive.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm last evening, Surats steady, and Arrivals quiet, the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. 4⅝d. per lb. was still the price of spot Americans; but Arrivals were 1-16d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 9-64d. for January and January-February deliveries, and 4 19-32d. for May June. Surats were unchanged in value. The day's Imports were 38,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

This afternoon, the Liverpool market closed quiet, Surats quiet, and Arrivals dull, the total sales having been the same as yesterday's, including the same quantity of East Indians. Spot prices are quite unaltered; but American Arrivals are 3-64d. lower in the nearer positions, and 1-16d. for deliveries after March. The day's Imports are 49,000 bales. The Manchester Market is unchanged.

The week's Cotton Sales in Liverpool were smaller, by 9,000 bales, than in the preceding week, at 54,000 bales (inclusive of 2,000 Surats), but the amount forwarded to consumers was 17,000 bales greater, at 81,000 bales. The Imports were heavier, by 5,000 bales, at 153,000 bales; and the total Stock had increased by 68,000 bales, making it longer than at the same time last year by 674,000 bales, and in the year before by 644,000 bales. The Stock of Surats was 1,000 bales less, at 50,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had become less during the week under notice by 129,000 bales, and that of East Indian Cotton, by 7,000 bales; the figures which we give below for comparison showing an increase of over a million bales, compared with those for last year, and of nearly 1½ million bales as against 1890; and, in the case of Surats, a decrease of 200 bales and 149,000 bales, in the same comparison. Spot American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was 1-16d. true, and 2d. per lb. higher than in 1890.

A further advance of 1-16 cent. took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday, at 7 11-16 cents; and April Futures were 3 points higher, at 7·72 cent. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales, making the week's total considerably below that in either of the two preceding years—especially last year; but the total excess in Receipts this season is 149,000 bales compared with last year's and 418,000 as against those in the year before, to the same date; and the Stock at the Ports continues to show a material excess, especially compared with 1890. The quantity in sight was 6,980,000 bales against 6,870,000 bales visible a week ago.

To-day, the spot price in New York has receded 1-16 cent., say to 7⅞ cents.; while Futures for April are 13 points down, at 7·59 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 19,000 bales, going against 28,000 bales last year, and 19,000 bales the year before.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts	100,000	176,000	140,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	101,000	125,000	83,000
" " Continent	49,000	46,000	49,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	5,183,000	5,039,000	4,770,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,208,000	1,945,000	1,942,000
" " to Continent do.	1,377,000	1,596,000	1,533,000
" stock in the Ports	1,340,000	907,000	657,000

The total supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 22nd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds	4,530,000	3,458,930	3,122,520
" " Surats	172,000	372,220	320,760

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Stock in Liverpool	1,614,000	939,870	969,750
" London	9,000	20,000	16,000
American afloat	250,000	245,000	229,000
East Indian "	10,000	10,000	18,000
Total	1,883,000	1,214,870	1,232,750
Price of Mid-Americans	4¼d.	5 3-16d.	6¼d.
" Good Dhollera	3 9-16d.	4 1-16d.	4¾d.
Difference	9-16d.	1⅛d.	1½d.

Locally, a large business has been done in Cotton to-day in a firm market, and prices have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters have bought 1,600 bales, consisting of 700 bales of new Dhulia, at Rs. 153-5; 300 Akote, at Rs. 161; 200 each, of Cutchgaum, at Rs. 155; and Julgaum, at Rs. 158; and 100 each, of Ujjein, at Rs. 158; and Bengal, at Rs. 168½; while the Mills have taken 2,550 bales in all, made up of 400 new Julgaum, at Rs. 159-60; 200 Pachora, at Rs. 152-3; 150 Khangaum, at Rs. 166; and 100 each, of Akola Ginned, at Rs. 169; and Barsee, at Rs. 179: and 800 old Ujein Ginned at Rs. 153; 500 old Bhownugger, at Rs. 138-58; 200 old Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 150; and 100 old Pachora, at Rs. 144 per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet, with a small business passing on the basis of previous quotations.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export in a steady market, but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,250 bales.
Wheat	14,782 cwt.
Linseed	1,523 "
Gingelly	7,241 "
Groundnuts	5,222 "
Castorseed	2,043 "

FREIGHTS are quiet, and rates unchanged. The Etolia (s), for late February loading has been fixed for one picked port, at 18s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at yesterday's closing rates, and remained quiet but steady thereat, but with very little business passing either way, the ready Credit rate having been available for next month also. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4⅛d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-16d. "
Credits do.	1s. 4 7-16d. "
Francs do.	1·73¼ to ⅜d. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet in the earlier part of the day but closed with a steady feeling owing to news of an advance of ½ per cent. in rates in Calcutta, at 106 1-16 for Fours for cash, 105 15-16 for the February Settlement, and 105 11-16 for the 2nd March account. There have been some small buyers of 4½ per cent. Paper in the market at 104⅜.

SHARES have been very quiet and unchanged at our quotations.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BERAR.

BIRTH.

STRANACK—January 19, at Amraoti, Berar, the wife of F. D. Stranack, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MURRAY—January 23, at Poona, the wife of Victor Murray, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SETTNA—January 23, Mr. Jamsetjee Dossabhoy Settna, the beloved brother of Mr. Rustomjee Dossabhoy Settna. His third day's Oothumna ceremony will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at his bungalow, No. 12, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

O'DONOGHUE—ELSWORTHY—January 14, at St. Peter's Church, Bimlipatam, by the Rev F. E. Cameron, B.A., Chaplain, Louis Rumbold, fifth son of the late Colonel Charles James O'Donoghue, late of Her Majesty's 76th Regt of Foot, to Charlotte Amelia, second daughter of William Elsworthy, of Bimlipatam.

DEATH.

RACKSTRAW—January 17, at Allahabad, Honorary Lieutenant James Rackstraw, Ordnance Department aged 45 years and 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1892.

ONE of the most welcomed of our cold-weather visitors in 1890, the Rev. S. A. Barnett, of St. Jude's, Whitechapel, has communicated, through the *Nineteenth Century*, his impressions of his tour round the world. His general conclusion is as confident as the traveller's general conclusions usually are; but it is hopeful. The experience of the various peoples, he says, has left memories of things sad and bad; but the surviving memory is of the good which was in each, and the net gain of a voyage round the world is a firmer belief in man. Mr. Barnett, however, has evolved this clear conviction out of much confusion and uncertainty. A journey round the world, he begins by telling us, leaves the traveller's mind in some confusion, because old theories do not fit new facts; some principles turn out to be only prejudices, and impression conflicts with impression. Thus, "a conclusion formed in India is often upset by a conclusion formed in Japan," an observation, by the way, which leads us to ask whether any idea Mr. Barnett may have formed concerning the adaptability of Parliamentary institutions for Asia may have been set aside by the recent dissolution of the newly-formed Japanese Parliament, on account of the utter impracticability of the Opposition. However, Mr. Barnett appears to have felt under no compulsion to say what he thinks about Indian claims to representative government, and his paper is certainly not spoiled by his silence on that topic. He frankly confesses that in India the difficulty of belief in man is greater than elsewhere. From Japan he took home an increased respect for the energy which is in man; from America he carried away an enlarged consciousness of the strength and the final beneficence of the rising tide of progress; even China impresses the traveller with a sense of what steadfastness of purpose, and a determined hold upon what has already been gained, can do for a nation. From India, [illegible] people, the fact that they have been conquered, and the general subjugation of the country to Brahmin influence, were the three characteristics of the country that chiefly struck him. The first characteristic is evident enough. What is less evident is whether the people are more or less poor than they were a generation ago. Conquered, too, the country has been; but much of it has been actually saved from conquest by the paramount race. As Sir Alfred Lyall has pointed out, the only ancient political organizations which exist in India upon a considerable scale—the Rajput States—have been saved by the English from absorption by either Mahomedan or Mahratta conquerors, while the countries that fell into our hands were politically "treasure trove," at the disposal of the first comer. If the people do think at all on these things, is it certain that they look upon conquest—at all events upon substituted conquest by the British—as an infliction? Do they, for example, when they think of the way in which the Bombay Government bend and control the quasi-independent state organizations in Kathiawar, forget what preceded the succession of the British to the Gaekwar's and the Peishwa's rights in that Province? If they do, they might with advantage be supplied with Guzerati translations of Colonel Walker's famous report, with its vivid descriptions of what it meant to an Indian Province when an Indian conqueror asserted his tributary rights over it.

We may, however, take the fact as it stands and as Mr. Barnett found it, that the people are conscious of having been conquered, and that the Mahomedan buildings which alone make India one of the great show places of the world, no less than the presence of the British administrative hierarchy, remind them of it. A courteous and a considerate policy, however, would constrain us not to give undue prominence to the fact. When, upon occasion, attention has to be called to it, it is always open to say that if the "political treasure trove" that was lying about in India at the end of the last century and the beginning of this had not fallen into British hands it would have come into hands much less capable of taking care of it. "Suspicion, self-distrust, and deceitfulness," Mr. Barnett says, are provoked in the Hindu in the presence of the tokens of conquest, whether they be the great Mahomedan buildings, or the *personnel* of British administration. This cannot be helped, and we are only responsible for it so far as our rule falls short of mildness and equity. Mr. Max Muller, in an essay that has become famous in India, reminds us of the powerful influence that the political institutions of a country exert upon the character of its people in this matter of truthfulness, and every officer who, by harshness and want of consideration for the people under him makes them afraid of him adds to the inducements to unveracity. "Deceit," says Mr. Barnett, "is the weapon of the weak." It is also the defence of those who think they have been wronged, and, as in Turkey, it has become stereotyped amongst subject races. But what seems to have struck Mr. Barnett more than the marks of conquest in India was the evidence on all hands of the subjection of these people to Brahmin influence. "Why did that man bow to you in that way?" he asked an Indian lawyer, with whom he was walking at Allahabad, as a stranger prostrated himself before him. "He sees I am a Brahmin," was the answer. "Why has this fine room been built?" he asked in Bombay, as amid some squalid huts he found a good stone-building. He was told that it was in order that a hundred Brahmins might be daily fed there. One might imagine a similar answer, *mutatis mutandis*, having been given not so many years ago in almost any country in Europe, if one of the Brahmins of the East had asked for an explanation of one of the great and wealthy conventual institutions provided for the Brahmins of the West. Yet there is something to be said for him in his eastern no less than in his western type. India, after all, could not do without him, much as she resents his intrusion and his predominance. Governments, which resolutely set themselves against breaking down the monopoly of education which he has traditionally enjoyed—the Bombay Government are thoroughly alive to the importance of doing this—and of helping forward the backward castes by instituting close scholarships, are doing as much as can be expected of them to ease the undue pressure of Brahmin influence. But their culture, their inherited intellectual suppleness, are so many parts of the non-material wealth of India: they are qualities invaluable in the liberal professions and in the administration, which cannot be displaced without something more than inconvenience. Moreover the classes beneath them are slowly beginning to assert their own rights against the ubiquitous social assertiveness of the Brahmins. When the Bombay barbers resolve to dispense with the ministrations of a Brahmin priest, and to find a *guru* from their own body, the revolt is not without significance. We at least understood it when we saw that the same caste had in solemn conclave resolved no more to shave the heads of widows.

Mr. Barnett's distrust of the Brahmin is, indeed, very strong. The Brahmin, he says, seems to retain his influence by an appeal to what is strong and weak in human nature. "He takes the instinct of reverence; he binds it to the love of exclusiveness and the sexual passions; he says 'class yourselves; satisfy your lusts, and you will honour God.' He keeps his own office in the forefront, and holds his place because his teaching pleases. But his teaching means degradation. By it slavery becomes a virtue, and beastliness a religion. No nation can rise far above the level of its women. His system keeps the woman down, and therefore the people down, morally and physically. They whose minds are subject to such authority will never dare and do; they who concern themselves with petty questions of ritual—asking what they shall eat and how they shall wash—will hardly grasp great principles; and they whose parents are children will never have the manly strength to work or to fight." We have quoted Mr. Barnett at length upon this point, because the circumstances under which his impressions were formed were noteworthy. He came to India in the midst of the discussion on the Protected Age Bill, and *Garbadhan* and cognate topics must have forced themselves upon him with unpleasant persistency. The Conservative Hindus who thought that the comments of the English press in India upon their resistance to Sir Andrew Scoble's measure were harsh and prejudiced may with advantage turn to the impressions of this most liberal-minded of English publicists upon the matter. Mr. Barnett, as his many sided work for the amelioration of the condition of his own countrymen proves, is one of the last men in the world to take a narrow view of any practice associated with the religious life of a foreign people. [illegible] parties to the controversy, consulting orthodoxy in its stronghold at Poona as well as reform in its meeting places in Bombay. Before he charged the orthodox with making "beastliness a religion"—a strong phrase we admit—we are confident that he cast about him carefully for warrant for a milder verdict. We are not concerned now with the question whether it should be endorsed or rejected. We simply bring it to the notice of ardent enemies of reform, who sometimes talk about appealing to the British public against the interference with their religion that they say was offered in the Act of last year. The impression which the controversy has made upon Mr. Barnett's mind is precisely the impression that it would make upon the mind of a British audience—even if, or perhaps we should say especially if, the case were stated by the Poona Brahmins themselves.

MR. GEORGE WOODYATT HASTINGS, Member of Parliament for East Worcestershire, has been committed for trial, the bail being fixed at the enormous and prohibitive figure of £20,000. On the first day of the present month Mr. Hastings was placed before Sir John Bridge, at Bow Street, charged with having defrauded a young lady and others of £15,000, left them under the will of the late Major John Brown, and invested on mortgage on property belonging to the Malvern College, and other property in Worcestershire. The accused became sole trustee, and it is alleged that he possessed himself of the money and appropriated it unlawfully to his own use. He left the country, and a warrant was issued for his apprehension. Mr. George Lewis stated to the Court that Mr. Hastings had gone abroad on business, had twice returned to England, and had no idea whatever of evading justice. Counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Avory, availing himself of certain entries of amazing candour set down in Mr. Hastings' diary, was able to put a somewhat different aspect on the journeys to and from the Continent. On November 6 he wrote in the tell-tale diary that he was in the City, saw certain people, then left by the club train, and had a smooth passage On November 9 there was this entry: "Put up at the Cannon-street Hotel in the name of Hamilton; to such straits am I driven." On November 11, he wrote that it had been a rough night, and that the boat did not cross the Channel, adding, "I must stay in danger until to-morrow. I believe that Mr. Salt, M.P., chairman of Lloyd's Bank, is staying here, and I think he recognised me, which I regret." Under the date of November 17 there was an entry declaring that he had been disturbed by receiving a letter from a certain person, and on the 27th he said:—"I cannot help reflecting how easy it has been for me to come to London and walk about, and no one to be a bit wiser; if they watched me they did it very clumsily." On December 17 there was an entry that the defendant had started for London, (where he was arrested) adding, "I trust I shall be safe, and believe I shall." There is a strong flavour of Pepys in these naive entries; but that too candid diarist used short hand, which hid his thoughts for near too centuries. It was proved that in July 1887 Mr. Hastings gave instructions to a firm of stock brokers to sell £5,000 of Great Eastern Stock (belonging to the trust) and executed the transfer. On this evidence he was remanded, and as the telegraph informs us he has now been committed for trial. Mr. Hastings was the antagonist who defeated Sir Richard Temple in his first electoral contest for East Worcestershire—an election which in its day had a more thrilling interest for the Bombay public than that at Rossendale, the result of which we publish this morning.

As an illustration of the altered condition of things prevailing in the present year of grace as compared with the early sixties, the rapidity with which English news reaches India may be quoted. The Duke of Clarence and Avondale died at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 14th instant, and the news reached Bombay at half-past three in the afternoon, the interval, making geographical allowances, being less than an hour and a half, and within a few minutes more particulars of the event had come to hand. H. R. H. the Prince Consort died on December 14, and the first intimation that reached India was on January 7, when the *Times of India* published a telegram from Galle, stating: "Prince Albert died of fever on Saturday 14." Next day our contemporary was inclined to doubt the veracity of the telegram, for it wrote:—"A rumour prevailed in the Fort yesterday that it is not Prince Albert, but Prince Alfred, who is dead. We could almost wish the rumour well-founded. Our telegram, however, says distinctly Prince Albert." The message had been despatched from Galle, where the China steamer had delivered papers of six days' later date than those left for Bombay. It was not until January 22nd that authentic intimation of the demise of the Prince reached Bombay; and meantime the report had been everywhere discredited, and several times contradicted. The *Englishman* had been accused of concocting telegrams and appropriating the Bombay messages to his own use. News-letters published in January 22 were dated London December 18, and it was by the mail of that date that the confirmation and details of the melancholy event were received. A Government notification was issued, as was done in the case of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and minute guns were fired. Within an hour of the funeral of the Duke of Clarence every incident worthy of note had been wired out. The funeral of the Prince Consort, so far as we can find, has not been reported by the Indian papers to this day, all available space being devoted to the discussion of the probabilities of a war with America. The Bombay papers had also much to say as to the likelihood of Sir Bartle Frere becoming Governor.

BEFORE the recent abortive negotiations at Lisbon for a renewal of the Treaty of 1878 have passed out of memory it may be well to call attention to the rapidity with which the local administration was enabled to adapt itself to the new conditions which the failure of the negotiations brought into existence. The fate of the Treaty was a matter of complete uncertainty until within three days of the expiration of its term, and everything depended on whether the Portuguese negotiators would yield to reason. Until almost the last moment there was reason to hope that they would, and it was somewhat of a surprise to the Government of India, we believe, that the Lisbon Government finally held out against the British terms. However, as we stated on the day before the Treaty expired, the most complete preparation had been made against contingencies, and the Bombay Government [illegible] line of customs posts along the two hundred miles of Portuguese frontier, and withdrew their establishments from Goa in three days, while the Supreme Legislative Council passed at a single sitting the Act necessary for levying customs duties on imports from Portuguese-India. The local arrangements necessarily entailed hard work and good work too, and Mr. Loch, the Commissioner of Customs, and Dr. J. Pollen, his second-in-command, deserve all credit for the smartness and thoroughness with which the feat was performed.

THE Deputy District Grand Master of English Freemasons in Bombay, has received a telegram from Osborne from H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, the District Grand Master, stating, with reference to the message of condolence with H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Grand Master, from the officers and members of the District, that "the Grand Master is most grateful for the sympathy of the brethren of Bombay."

A JUBBULPORE correspondent informs us that influenza prevails there in a mild form.

MR. R. D. SETNA, one of the representatives of the University in the Municipal Corporation, will, we understand, offer himself for re-election at the forthcoming election.

MR. O'DONOGHUE, late Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway, is to be posted to Rawalpindi to open a new Accounts Office there, to deal with frontier railways under construction and surveys.

LORD DUFFERIN'S departure from Italy is much regretted here and in the neighbourhood, writes a Naples correspondent. His favourite haunt in summer was the Bay of Naples, on whose blue waters he spent many hours of the day alone in his little white yacht, sailing hither and thither; and he was well known at Sorrento, Capri, and other places round the coast. Lord Dufferin's amiability won him the affection and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. The yacht has been already sent to the troubled waters of the English Channel. If a yacht could feel, it would no doubt miss the sunshine and brilliant skies with which we are favoured during this frosty weather, and which tempers the keenness of the wind, making sheltered places feel quite summer-like.

A PARIS correspondent writes:—The Russophile craze still holds the field. The newspapers enlarge upon the fact that a splendid present has been made to the Czar and Czarina by the French colony established in St. Petersburg. The gift is a tray of solid silver, with a dull surface, upon which are laid in letters of blue enamel the words of an address. Above this inscription are the letters XXV. in gold and the initials of their Majesties surmoun

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHANGES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

It is officially stated that Sir Robert Morier's health having improved he will remain as British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Lord Vivian being appointed Ambassador at Rome.

THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL SILVER CONFERENCE.

The United States Ministers in France and Germany have also been instructed to ascertain the views of the Governments of those countries in regard to the proposed International Conference on the Silver Question.

THE FRENCH TARIFF.

It is announced that the French minimum tariff will be applied to Great Britain from and after the 1st February next.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. G. W. Hastings, M.P., who is charged with the embezzlement of trust funds, has been committed for trial. The accused has been admitted to bail in the sum of £20,000.

THE TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

A despatch from Morocco states that the Governor of Tangier, who is most unpopular, has been dismissed, and the tribes who were in revolt are now quieting down.

THE SEAT OF LORD HARTINGTON AT ROSSENDALE.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The result of the election for the Rossendale Division was announced last night as follows :—Mr. J. H. Maden, Gladstonian Liberal, 6,066 ; Sir Thomas Brooks, Unionist, 4,841 ; majority for Mr. Maden, 1,225.

THE EASTBOURNE SALVATIONISTS.

The Court of Appeal for Crown Cases, which reserved judgment, has finally quashed the conviction of the Eastbourne Salvationists.

MAHOMEDAN SYMPATHY FOR THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Moulvi Raffiuddin Ahmed, who forwarded a message of condolence to the Prince and Princess of Wales, has received the following reply from Brighton, from Sir Dighton Probyn :—"I have shown the Prince and Princess your telegram sent on behalf of the Indian Mahomedans, resident in England, and they desire me to ask you to convey to those gentlemen their Royal Highnesses' thanks for the kind message of sympathy."

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

H. M. Troopship Euphrates, with reliefs for India, has sailed from Portsmouth.

THE UNITED STATES AND CHILI.

THREATENED RUPTURE OF RELATIONS.

Telegrams from Santiago announce that the United States has presented an ultimatum to the Chilian Government demanding the immediate withdrawal of, and an apology for, the Chilian circular charging Mr. Egan, United States' Minister to Chili, with intrigues, and with misleading President Harrison, otherwise a rupture of relations is threatened.

It is reported that the United States Government has chartered four transports.

THE POPE'S CONDITION.

CONFERENCE OF THE CARDINALS.

ROME, JAN. 23.

It is stated that the Cardinals are privately conferring in view of the contingency of the Pope's death.

A GOLD STANDARD FOR AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

VIENNA, JAN. 23.

It has been finally agreed upon by the conference of Austrian and Hungarian Ministers to introduce a gold standard for the Empire.

THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

AKOLA, JAN. 23.

The following answers have been received by the British subjects of Akola, in answer to their telegrams of condolence, from Sir Henry Ponsonby and from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:—"The Queen-Empress thanks the British subjects of Akola for their kind condolence." "The Viceroy desires me to acknowledge your message of condolence, which will be duly forwarded."

BROACH, JAN. 24.

A large and influential meeting of the Parsee community was held at Broach to vote condolence with the Queen-Empress and the Royal Family. Mr. Muncherjee Pestonjee Khareghat, C.S., the Parsee popular Judge of Broach, was voted to the chair, and resolutions were adopted to send letters of condolence to the Empress and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on the most unfortunate and sad death of Prince Albert Victor. Effective speeches were delivered, and the chairman, in putting the motion to the meeting, feelingly touched upon the noble virtues of the departed Prince and the happiness enjoyed by the Parsee community in the British Raj. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the sad and solemn proceedings of the meeting.

BILASPUR, C. P., JAN. 24.

A public meeting of the Malguzari Subha, Bilaspur, was held to-day. Muhammad Akbarkhan Malguzar was in the chair. It was resolved, amidst solemn silence, all standing, that the Malguzars of Bilaspur respectfully offer their sincere sympathy and condolence to H. M. the Empress of India, their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess of Wales, her Royal Highness, Princess May, and the Royal Family at the sad death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and pray that the all-merciful God grant them strength to bear the dire calamity with which He has visited the whole empire. The chairman wired the above resolution, through the Chief Commissioner.

NADIAD, JAN. 24.

At a meeting of the Nadiad Municipality a letter of condolence and sympathy to the Queen-Empress and the Royal Family was adopted.

THE POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 23.

The result of last night's practice was excellent. There were sixteen hits on the parapet out of twenty shots, all on a good line. Firing to-day will consist of enfilade fire from guns by day ; to dismount or silence ordnance in a well-concealed battery, which has commenced to fire ammunition and ordnance forty pounders, twenty-four common shell twenty-five pounders, sixteen common shell target. The flank of a four gun siege battery and pounder puffs will be fired to give the line.

A Committee of Royal Engineer Officers from the three Presidencies is sitting to-day.

One case of anthrax has occurred. The 2nd Lancers have moved their camp to Bopkel, and the Poona Horse has gone to Phubawari.

This morning excellent practice was again made, twenty-two hits, out of forty, being scored. In the work all the enemy's guns were dismounted.

The operations to-day were under the general idea issued yesterday. They came off on rocky ground due west of Dighi. Colonel Morse commanded the Northern Force, which consisted of one squadron of Cavalry, three batteries of Artillery, the King's Own Lancashire Fusiliers, the 3rd and 8th Bombay Infantry and Pioneers. Of the above the Lancashire Fusiliers and 8th Bombay Infantry concentrated at Dighi, and the remainder East of Bosri. Colonel Lugard's Force concentrated at the junction of the Bosri, Kalas, and Bombay Roads. The troops moved at eleven. Colonel Morse at once pressed forward a Battery and a Regiment to the head of the Nulla, which, running across his line of advance, gave him an awkward obstacle to cross, and might cause delay. The remainder of the Force marched direct for Dighi. The two Batteries remained in action on the high ground east of the Bosri to cover the advance of the Infantry and keep down the Artillery fire of the enemy. Colonel Lugard sent the Regiment to attack Colonel Morse's right flank, and with the remainder attempted to cut off Colonel Morse from Dighi. His leading troops drove back the Regiment, holding the head of the ravine, and captured three guns out of the Battery, which was unable to get away in time. But the sortie, joining hands with Colonel Morse about this time from the direction of Dighi, took Colonel Lugard in the right flank, and enabled the Northerners to make good their junction with the besiegers. Sir George Greaves was riding about the ground to-day as a spectator. General Blundell criticised the operations generally somewhat sharply, especially as regards the action of the Artillery, which was on both sides late in coming into action.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 24.

The Convocation of the Senate, on Saturday, for conferring degrees was well attended. H. E. the Viceroy, in the course of an address, alluded to the experiment made at his suggestion by which mofussil Graduates were permitted to take part in the election of Fellows. The result has been so successful, that they were not disposed to abandon the experiment. Recommendations have been submitted to the Government for the revision of the Incorporation Act, but University legislation is a difficult and serious matter in regard to the question of the election of Fellows. It fortunately is possible to give Graduates voice in the selection without modifying the Act. This question is under the consideration of the Bombay University, and his Excellency understood that Bombay was prepared to follow the example of Calcutta, and proceed experimentally on the lines adopted, even though he did not see a way to legislate this point just now. The privilege thus conferred on Graduates was unlikely to be restricted, but its scope will possibly be extended. He noticed with pleasure the formation of the Society for Higher Training of Young Men, and drew a vivid picture of the snares and temptations to which students are exposed in this city, while studying in the University, and referred to the absence of the healthy conditions obtaining in English Universities. He believed, without aiming at too high an ideal that it was possible to do something to mitigate the evil. The work is to be divided in three sections—literary athletic, and general,—the latter having for its object the exercise of useful influence over the conduct and character of young men. In regard to reading he saw no difficulty in preparing a list of books recommending to students to read, and ultimately with a library which would be an admirable adjunct to the University. He said few words encouraging outdoor sports, and looked forward to the time when a playground would be provided for the use of the University. Courses of lectures should be given in different centres by carefully-selected men on subjects specially interesting to the residents on localities selected. This would awaken an interest in the general public in subjects hitherto neglected. Except in great centres of education subjects might include history and literature, and also those social, ethical, and economical questions in which all are interested. He would like to see an association such as this with its head-quarters in a central position, the principal features being a library, reading-rooms, and a recreation ground. The idea required a hearty support if it is to be thoroughly matured.

AFFAIRS ON THE CASHMERE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 23.

The main body of troops are being withdrawn by Colonel Durand from Hunza Nagar to the head-quarters at Gilgit. A sufficient garrison will be left to hold the valley. Captain Manners Smith reports that in his pursuit after Safdar Ali his detachments were well received by the villagers everywhere.

RAIN IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

Rain fell here last night, and clouds have been hanging about all day.

FEEDER RAILWAY IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

The East Indian Railway have been accorded sanction to make a survey for two new feeder lines in the N.-W. Provinces, one from Kurjas to Gurmaktesar, and the other from Shikhoabad to Farukhabad through Manipuri.

THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

During Mr. Justice Wilson's absence on furlough, Mr. C. H. Hill will again officiate as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE JUNAGADH GADI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, JAN. 23.

Prince Rasulkhanji, brother of his Highness the late Nawabsaheb Bahadurkhanji, G.C.I.E., ascended the throne of Junagadh at 9 a.m., to-day, with the usual ceremonies.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The Bombay mails of the 9th inst. arrived at Brindisi on Friday, the 22nd idem.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 22.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall left here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera 3 9-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight... 1 4
2½ per cent. Consols for account... 95⅝.
3 per cent. French Rentes..... 95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 71 11-16.
4½ per cent. „ ..... 70⅝.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 106¼.
Bar Silver ..... 42 9-16.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton.....	54,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	1,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	153,000	„
„ „ „ Surats.....		„
„ „ Stock of Cotton 1,614,000		„
„ „ „ Surats.....	50,000	„
„ Stock in London.....	9,000	„

THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE

WHAT WAS TO HAVE BEEN.

A GRUESOME interest attaches to the following anticipatory announcements in the columns of the *World*, published in London on New Year's Eve, which arrived in Bombay by the last mail :—

The Prince and Princess of Wales probably proceed to Sandringham in a few days, and next week they are expected to entertain a large party at the Hall, including the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck and Princess Victoria, and a ball will most likely be given on the night of Friday, the 8th of January, to celebrate the twenty-eight birthday of the Duke of Clarence.

The first bulletin of the Duke of Clarence's illness bore the date of Sunday, the 10th January, so that it would appear that the attack of influenza declared itself immediately after the ball given at Sandringham on Friday, the 8th, in honour of His Royal Highness' birth-day. He succumbed on the morning of the following Thursday, the 14th, within less than a week of the ball.

Bright hopes and confident expectations, destined to be swiftly blighted, form the them of the following paragraph :—

The Royal wedding is to take place at Windsor because it has been found impossible to arrange for an adequate ceremonial at Buckingham Palace. The announcement that the precedent of the marriage of the Prince of Wales is to be observed is incorrect. The wedding is to be semi-state, and the ceremonial will be arranged by the Prince of Wales, who intends to take the whole management of the function into his own hands. It is not the case that the honeymoon will be spent at Osborne, as, according to present arrangements, the bride and bridegroom will proceed to Sandringham for a fortnight.

Rumours have been published concerning the Royal guests who are expected from abroad to attend the wedding. The statement that the Emperor William, the Empress Frederick, the King and Queen and Crown Prince of Italy, the King and Queen of Denmark, and the Czarina and Czarewitch are coming to England is altogether unfounded. None of the above-named personages are expected, and, as at present arranged, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark and Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia will respectively represent the Courts of Copenhagen and Berlin, where the news of the Duke of Clarence's engagement has not been particularly well received by his Danish and Prussian relatives.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is to officiate at the wedding, assisted by the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Oxford, and by the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

It is probable that the house will ultimately become the town residence of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who at present occupy apartments in Buckingham Palace when they are in London. The Queen offered them a large set at Kensington, but that arrangement did not suit for many reasons. After the death of William IV. the Queen gave the house which the Duke of Clarence now has to the Duchess of Kent, but the arrangement fell through because King Ernest positively refused to give it up, as George III. had granted it to him for life ; and he retained it until his death, nearly fourteen years afterwards, during which period he did not occupy it for more than four weeks, the result of his obstinacy being that the Queen had to provide another residence for the Duchess of Kent, at a cost to herself of about two thousand a year.

A suggestion has been made that, inasmuch as the lease of Stafford House will soon fall in, that mansion would presently make an excellent residence for the Duke and Duchess of Clarence. As a matter of fact, Stafford House will not revert to the Crown until some thirty-three years have elapsed. The ground upon which Stafford House is built was leased to the Duke of York by Lord Liverpool's Administration, and after his death it was sold to the first Duke of Sutherland. This mansion is described in *Lothair* as Crecy House, with some fantastical additions.

In voting a wedding gift of two thousand five hundred guineas to the Duke of Clarence and his bride, the Corporation only followed latter-day usage, for in 1863 it presented a diamond necklace and earrings worth 10,000*l* to the Princess of Wales on her marriage, a piece of plate worth 3,150*l*. to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh in 1875, and a present to the Duke and Duchess of Fife in 1889.

THE "Annuaire Statistique de la Ville de Paris" states that the number of persons who committed suicide in that city during the past year was 890, and of these suicides 243 were by hanging, 505 by drowning, 104 by asphyxiation, 138 by shooting, 65 by jumping from a window or monument, 33 by poisoning, 24 by stabbing, five by being run over by trains, and 13 by other methods. Five out of six suicides by hanging were committed by men, and 130 of the 138 cases in which a gun or a revolver was the weapon used ; while in a majority of the suicides by drowning and by jumping from a window the victim was a woman.

THE bomb-throwing at Mr. Russell Sage's is calling attention (says the *Chronicle*) to the scientific tactics by which Mr. Jay Gould manages to rid himself of the tiresome or dangerous cranks. If Mr. Gould has one of the former class, he silently presses with his foot once a small button under the carpet by his desk, and a clerk instantly appears informing him that "Mr. So-and-so desires to see you on most important business ;" and the bore is speedily got rid of. If, however, the visitor seems a dangerous person, Mr. Gould presses the button three times, when two burly men, armed with revolvers, enter quickly and quietly, and the dangerous crank steals silently away. If Mr. Gould is ever injured it will not be at his office.

IN the course of the trial of the man who has been selling sham decorations in France, some curious instances have come to light of combined vanity and meanness. The swindler's plan was to get what he could from his victims for his pretended orders of the Lion and Sun of Persia. One tradesman who had made money and was anxious to make a figure in society with a bit of coloured ribbon in his button-hole, actually concluded a bargain by which he was to have the distinction for the valuable consideration of one barrel of cider.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN IN ITALY.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

FLORENCE, JAN. 1.

AFTER a sojourn of thirty or more years in the East, the Anglo-Indian, on return to the land of his birth, is confronted with a climate which makes it next to impossible to exist with any degree of comfort to his health, or placidity to his temper. Hence it is that we see so many old Anglo-Indians residing abroad in the various continental towns, according as they find these resorts suitable, either as regards health, or what is of equal importance, the purse. I will endeavour to give your readers a description of a few such resorts well suited for the Anglo-Indian ; such as I have found them myself to be, after a residence of the last two years in sunny Italy.

If, in addition to seeking a congenial spot where his shattered health may find recuperative powers, and his attenuated purse may suffice for his wants, the Anglo-Indian happens to have a "penchant for the arts, there is no city in all Italy to which I could recommend him more than this beautiful city of Florence "*La bellissima e famosissima figlia di Roma*," as Dante calls her, where he will find a combination of all he desires, and where he can indulge his taste in any of these lines without having to spend more than he can well afford. The galleries of the Uffisi and Pitti Palaces alone, with their wealth of paintings and sculpture, will give him occupation for weeks, nay months, for it is almost impossible to take in or digest, so to speak, the rare and marvellous works contained in these avenues of art treasures, after a few hurried visits only. Then the churches, convents, palaces, and ancient nooks and corners, in the older parts of the city, redolent with reminiscences of a bye-gone age, will be a never failing source of delight, and will give endless scope to the imagination. You can rarely pass through the streets without being struck at every step by some vivid colour, a fresco on the wall, or some grotesque figure in bronze or iron, or some quaint bas-relief over a door-way, probably the work of the renowned Lucca della Robbia, to whom, with his brothers, is attributed the invention of the art of majolica manufacture in the Fifteenth Century, which inspired the artists of that, and the subsequent centuries in the famous potteries of Cajaggiolo, Urbino, Pesaro, and Gubbio, and is being revived in those of Ginori, Cantagalli, Torelli, Salvini, and others in the present day.

As you pass along the busy and bustling streets your ears will be greeted with the soft mellifluous flow of the Tuscan tongue, whilst the genial honest contadini will brush past you with his gentle "*scusi*," carrying a huge basket of radiant blossoms borne aloft for the decoration of some church. In fact at every step you take you will find something beautiful, something charming to feast the eye upon, some reminiscence of the past, some poetry of the present.

Baedecker and others who have written guide-books for tourists give but a scant account of the wonders to be met with, confining themselves for the most part to only those rare and exceptional works of art of the old masters which, it is considered correct that every one should notice. I propose hereafter to ask your readers to accompany me in rambles through the city and its environs, which I hope will repay them the trouble of reading.

But just let me point out that while Florence is a city well suited to captivate the lover of Art, it is also possessed of an agreeable and equable climate. There was a senseless scare last year regarding its salubrity, and there were rumours that typhoid was raging, so much so that her Most Gracious Majesty was warned against coming to it. But eminent medical men have told me that there was no real epidemic, or any mortality beyond the usual rate. During the summer months, which commence from June, a general exodus takes place of all the upper classes and the English Colony to the hilly districts, such as the Bagni di Lucca, or some seaside place such as Viareggio, which latter place is the Brighton of these parts. But even this is not absolutely necessary, as many English families remained in the city the whole of last summer, and found it pleasant and not oppressively hot. As a spring residence Florence is perfect ; the wealth of its flowers reminding one of the East in the gorgeousness and vividness of their colouring and the fragrance of their scent, and in no other place I think, except perhaps in Bruges, in Belgium, are they to be found so cheap. For a few *centesimi* you can buy at the flower market—which is held every Thursday in the Mercato Nuovo, in the Via Porta Rossa, until the end of April, when the locale is transferred to the covered portico of the Uffizi Palace—a large handful of chrysanthemums of every hue and shape, exquisite roses, carnations, heliotropes, mignonette, lilies, and deliciously-scented violets, for which London florists would ask an untold price. A visit to the flower market is rarely missed. It is a general *rendezvous* for the young men and maidens of the English Colony, and at this festive time of the year the holly and mistletoe are to be found in great abundance there, though the Italians do not attach the same importance to it as we Britons do. Florence abounds with good hotels and pensions, those facing the Arno, on the Lungarno, as the river banks are called, being perhaps the best. But good private apartments like the Flats in London are to be had furnished, at moderate rates, such for instance as would accommodate a family of four or five with room for a servant at from 200 francs and upwards according to the locality. Since the demolition of the old walls, long airy boulevards, planted with trees, and called "*Viale*," have sprung up in their place, adorned with handsome houses much patronized by the English. Some, it is true, object to living in these Viales as catching all the wind, but there is no doubt they are more airy, and get the full benefit of the warmth and light of the sun more than the darker and narrower streets ; and, what is a desideratum, there is an absence of all smells. But in this latter respect, I think, Florence is, as a rule, especially fortunate.

You can live cheaply enough in Florence, all the necessaries of life, with few exceptions, being procurable at moderate rates. Butchers' meat, beef and veal, varies from 6d. to 8d. a pound ; and mutton small but by no means poor in flavour, is about 8d. a pound, the best comes from the mountains in the neighbourhood of the Bagni di Lucca. Poultry also is cheap, a fairly good turkey costing from 4 francs upwards. Large quantities of these fowls, so dear to the Briton at this festive time of the year, have been exported this year for the London market, where they have found a ready sale at from five shillings upwards. Fish in large quantities are daily brought in from Livorno, Viareggio, and other sea-ports, and, considering the cost of the land transit, are not exorbitant in price. Excellent mullet, both red and grey, soles, plaice, and other kinds, with shrimps, prawns, and other shell fish are all to be found in their season on the marble slabs, or rather tables, in the centre of the large market, where also vegetables and fruit are to be found wonderfully cheap. There is a very good English baker, who does a large trade and supplies excellent bread, at moderate prices. Oilmanstores and such other delicacies are dear. This is in consequence of the heavy duty put upon all articles of foreign manufacture. Good Indian tea cannot be got under 4 francs a pound, and coffee is also equally dear. The wine of the country is excellent, and marvellously cheap. For one and a half francs the *litre*, which is equal to fully two of our English quarts, you get a pure and unadulterated wine, with infinitely more body than much inferior Bordeaux, for which you pay a great deal more in Paris. One thing there is which I am sorry to say I cannot speak well of in this otherwise charming country, and that is the tobacco, which is vile, wretched stuff, and I doubt if years of practice would ever enable one to get over one's antipathy to it. It is a Government monopoly, and there is such a heavy duty on all foreign tobaccos that it makes it almost prohibitory to smoke from its very costliness, and the Anglo-Indian who loves his Trichy which he can get for less than a penny, will have to think twice before he lands them in Italy, where they will cost him six times that amount. I must not omit to mention that we have excellent stores here, the "Anglo-American" worked by Englishmen on the same principle as our London Co-operative Stores, where every species of requisites for the daily wants of life can be had at a much lower rice than amongst the Italian shop-keepers. This establishment is situated in the Via Cavour, and is noted for the courtesy and attention with which the customers are treated. There is a somewhat similar institution called the "Anglo-Italian" Stores, also presided over by Englishmen, in the Via Ventisette Aprile ; it deals in provisions alone, and has everything at moderate prices.

I have alluded to the climate, but should not omit to state that should there be any invalids who seek to renovate their exhausted frames here, and require medical advice, there are several very eminent practitioners in the healing art, whose skill is undeniable, and their fees moderate. In addition to the numerous Roman Catholic Churches there are two English Churches, also a Scotch Presbyterian Church, so that the religious wants of nearly all persuasions are adequately provided for.

NOTES FROM KAMPTI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KAMPTI, JAN. 21.

THIS pretty station in the Central Provinces is warming up rather abnormally, and decidedly early for the time of year, as many of the competitors in the contests now going on in the regimental parade-ground of the gallant (47th) 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment can testify.

On the 13th instant the Infantry in Garrison had an outing at an imaginary enemy on the Nagpore Road, some 8 miles or so from the town of Nagpore, to practice the attack in brigade. The force was dressed in khakhi, and each man had 10 rounds of blank ammunition, 5 in pouch and 5 in reserve issued to him for the occasion. The men were drawn up at 7-30 a.m., facing north, in line of quarter-column at deploying intervals in the north side of the Kampti-Nagpore Road, just beyond the second milestone out of Kampti. The parade was of the usual quiet style, the Artillery opened the attack by firing a few guns in rapid succession, and then the Infantry had a little work and a little firing, sufficient to give them an appetite for breakfast.

The place itself has not got over the fearful loss of life caused by the unexpected accident on the railway line, seven miles towards Nagpore beyond the Beri station, on the Bhusawal-Nagpore line. Twelve men of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire, Regiment were killed outright or succumbed afterwards to the injuries received, and ten more are in hospital awaiting being invalided home owing to broken limbs, &c., received in the never-to-be-forgotten accident. The battalion has suffered greatly. The loss in the accident was not the only loss which befel the detachment which was returning to join head-quarters after a spell at Chikulda, demonstrating the salubriousness and suitability of that climate as a sanitarium or outlet for the jaded garrison of Kampti. What with deaths from cholera and injuries received in the railway accident the regiment has to mourn the loss of some fine able bodied men.

This fine old corps has a record of service which would be hard to beat. What with men at Chikalda, Sitabuldi, Khandalla, and Deolali, the battalion is not as strong as it might be, but the men are contented, though they were not at first, after arrival from Mhow. They were glad to get the change, but they did not bargain for the heat of the hot weather, or the mugginess of the delayed rains, which they experienced here, and they would have been glad to turn their back on the station and make forced marches for Mhow. Now the battalion is looking forward to a sojourn at Poona, after the trying heat of Kampti, but whether they will like that much belauded station or not remains to be seen.

The 2nd Madras Lancers left for good some months ago, and Kampti ceased to be a Cavalry station. Never more will the banks of the Konkan river echo to the sound of the trumpet, and before many years are passed over the drum and bugle will cease to be heard there. Formerly the station was a first-class one, the head-quarters of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force. The Horse Artillery Battery was removed many years ago, and their well-built lines on the west of the cantonment are only now being dismantled. A regiment of British Infantry was withdrawn ; then a battery of Field Artillery, followed by a native regiment of Infantry ; then a wing of native Infantry, followed by the other wing, and lately by the regiment of Madras Cavalry, and house-owners are lamenting over empty bungalows and gone emoluments.

The 23rd Bombay Rifles leave Kampti early in March for Rajkote. The regiment will embark at Bombay on or about the 10th March for Porebunder, and from thence will march to Rajkote by road. The short sea trip will only be sufficiently long to upset everybody, and though the distance to Rajkote is under a hundred miles, it will be sufficiently long in the rapidly increasing heat at that time to be disagreeable. The regiment has a good reputation as rifle-men, but steady practice after three years spent in line-building will be necessary to bring them into the first rank, which they won and lost. A party of invalids of the 1st Royal North Lancashire Regiment has returned from Deolali, and it is said that Captain C. Saunders, Paymaster, Army Pay Department, who is officiating Paymaster at Deolali, will return here for a month, and take over charge of duties of the Paymaster, 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, on relief by Captain Carden, before sailing for England, on the 28th February, on completion of term of service in India, this is the way public money is frittered away in travelling expenses.

The General Officer, commanding the District, Brigadier-General J. Gatacre, C.B., and his staff officer, Captain Melton, Yorkshire Light Infantry, are at Poona for the camp-of-exercise, and Lieutenant Colonel Frank Ryley, commanding the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, commands the station and district, Captain E.M. Needham is the new Cantonment Magistrate, Captain Dresner having relinquished the post to take up second-in-command of his regiment at Mhow.

THE DEBT COMMISSION.

(FROM THE DIARY OF A COMMISSIONER.)

KHEDGAON, JAN.

We've been here for three days ! Though self-praise is no praise
We think we have not done so badly;
Round Khedgaon and gaons twelve—where the poor kunbis delve—
We have galloped—and galloped it madly.

To us kunbis won't come—so we go to their home,
As Mahomed once went to the mountain;
We all *hope* in this way that we happily may
Trace Deceit to its innermost fountain.

We don't know the land—and we can't understand
One-half that the kunbis are saying!
But they seem quite afraid if the Truth they betrayed
It might only result in our staying !

We shall know by-and-bye how the rogues and land lie ;
Meanwhile we are Job-like and civil :
But I fully expect when our tents they have wrecked
Enquiries we'll kick to the D—l,

And read the Report—of the very first sort—
Which Archibald Woodburn indited ;
Or implore Pollen Judge in the midst of this fudge
To save us from being be(k)nighted.

JUPITER PLUVIUS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The committee of the above Society regret to say that Mrs. Walker is suffering from fever and a severe cold. Her loyal support of the Society, and the kind and conscientious manner in which she endeavours never to disappoint the public, are well known and appreciated, but on this occasion she has been forbidden to attempt to sing, and cannot possibly appear at the performance on Tuesday.

Miss N. Tadball has, therefore, kindly consented to take the soprano part in the Oratorio, and though the committee have every confidence, yet she hopes for the kind indulgence of the audience, considering the short time she has had for rehearsing such an arduous part.

The committee trust that all performing members will attend the final rehearsal, when performers' tickets will be issued to them, and that they will also endeavour to be in the Hall by 9 p. m., on Tuesday.

It is also hoped that the audience will kindly endeavour to be in their seats by 9-15 p. m., as it is desirable to begin such a large work punctually.—Yours, &c.,

GERALD MARTINS.
Hon. Sec., Bombay Philharmonic Society.

IT is anticipated that by the close of the current financial year on March 31st, the exports of wheat for the twelve months will have reached 1,500,000 tons, a figure which shows how enormous has been the demand for the markets of Europe.

CRIMINAL LIFE IN BOMBAY.—VIII.

CHEATING WITH STOLEN PROPERTY.

THERE would seem to be no end to the methods of cheating practised by the professional swindlers who tour through the cities of India. There is perhaps no other country in the world where cheating is carried on so systematically, and so cleverly as in India. They practise their swindling most daringly, and without much fear of arrest, for they know, before their victim can inform the police, and a warrant can be obtained for their apprehension, they have plenty of time to get out of the way. It is a thousand pities the police cannot, through cheating being a non-cognisable offence, go after and arrest those people at once, without the delay at present entailed in going to a magistrate, stating the case, and asking for a warrant. Another ingenious method of cheating is by means of pretended lost or stolen property which the swindlers sell, but never give up. Finding out a man of means (those fellows always take care to discover a man in good circumstances), he is approached by one of the swindling crew who confides to him in a very insinuating way that in some place up-country, some valuable property, usually of jewellery, or hidden treasure now forgotten, formerly belonging to a certain Native Chief now dead, has been discovered, and the finders are anxious to secretly dispose of it. If he could get it sold for them, they would gladly give him a large percentage on the proceeds. The dupe, taken in by a glowing account of the treasure that had been discovered, and thinking this a golden opportunity to make money, would fall into the trap, but the method employed in cheating by means of pretended lost or stolen property will be best explained by the following sensational case which actually occurred near Parel some years ago :—

THE MYSTERY OF AN IRON SAFE.

One afternoon in the rainy season some five or six years ago a wealthy Bombay merchant was sitting in his office, when there was shown into his room, a man, who from his dress was apparently a stranger to Bombay. The man, having in answer to a query, replied that he came on important business, was offered a chair, and he soon had the merchant in possession of all the facts, first broaching the subject with much finesse for an uneducated countryman as he appeared to be, and skilfully emphasising the points of his tale, so as to create the greatest impression. He told the tale of a certain wealthy nobleman who had died many years ago leaving much property to his sons. All that property however disappeared in a most mysterious manner, and it was given out the house had been robbed. No trace of the stolen property which included rich jewellery and the most costly of precious stones, could, however, be found, and suspicions arose that one of the brothers himself was the robber. If he was, he did not live long to enjoy it, for he was poisoned in an unaccountable a way as the property of the dead nobleman had vanished. Only a few weeks ago, had this man himself discovered, by mere accident, the hiding place of the lost property. He had, of course, to keep the matter very secret, if he wanted to make any gain out of it himself, for should the heirs to the property learn of the discovery very little reward would be his.

"Now," he said, having fully related his tale, and roused to his satisfaction the interest of the merchant, "I and my friends want to dispose of this valuable property to the best advantage, and as speedily as we can. We are quite strangers in Bombay, but on inquiry we thought that you, Sahib, would be the best man we could find to help us. Help us to dispose of this property, and we shall allow you a large commission. We will give you twenty-five per cent, even fifty, rather than you should decline to help us in our difficulty."

The merchant considered a little. What, he thought, if this man's tale were true, he had a way to dispose of such property, and perhaps in a very profitable manner to himself.

"What," he asked his visitor, "is the value of the property ?"

"That I don't know," was the reply. "We have not valued it carefully yet. There are gold belts set with large costly stones, knives with richly chased and jewelled sheaths, neck ornaments studded with diamonds, and all kinds of the finest of precious stones, and some hundreds of valuable rings."

"Can you show me some first ? Before making any arrangments with you I should like to see one or two pieces."

"I have not any here, Sahib " replied the visitor. "I did not wish to carry any with me, afraid that I might lose it ; but if you could come to the bungalow at which I and my friends are staying, I could show you enough to satisfy you."

The merchant considered to himself again that the property was evidently of considerable value, and the man did not seem to have much idea as to its worth. He might succeed in making excellent terms for himself. Accordingly he said,

"Yes, if you can call for me later in the day I will go with you."

At the hour appointed the man came back, and the merchant set out with him. They drove to a bungalow situated in the jungle near Parel, and there the merchant was introduced to some other Hindus, also from their dress, apparently travellers from up-country. A box was produced, from which were taken some beautiful pieces of antique looking jewellery, set with brilliant costly stones.

"How much more jewellery of this sort is there?" asked the merchant.

"There is," said the man who first introduced himself, "hidden up-country," naming the place, "a large iron safe filled with property like this."

"Then," responded the merchant, "bring it here, and I have no doubt we will be able to get a fair price for it."

"We will," said the man, "but unfortunately our expenses for travelling and staying here have been so heavy, that we have not now the means to return and bring the safe here. If you can lend us a little money, we will bring the jewellery here at once.

"How much do you require ?"

"We will want about Rs. 50."

"Is that all ?" said the merchant. "That difficulty is easily got over. There is the money you need," taking from his pocket five notes for Rs. 10 each, and handing them over. "Now, when can you be back with the safe ? You will, of course, bring it here to avoid suspicion by taking it through the city."

"Yes, Sahib, you are right. We will have to bring it here, and hide it in the ground till you can come for it. In four days more we will be here with the property all secure."

At the end of the four days the merchant, full of expectation, returned to Parel just at dusk, and as he drove up to the bungalow he saw two or three low caste men, who, he was told by the Hindu who received him at the door, were the men who had been brought from up-country with the safe, for although he had gone to his native place by train, he had to bring the safe back by road, that method of travelling being safer. As those men had to return home, he was likewise informed about Rs. 50 would be required to send them back, which the merchant paid as before. Going in and sitting down in a room, the merchant opened the conversation by very naturally inquiring,

"Where is this safe ?"

"Buried underground," was the ready reply. "You could not expect me to keep it exposed in one of those rooms. Anyone seeing it would at once guess, from its appearance, it had been a long time buried in the ground."

"How then are we to have it removed ?"

"We must select a dark night for the purpose, and get a cart with two good bullocks."

"The nights are very dark just now," remarked the merchant, "and there is no moon. Suppose we suggest to-morrow night."

"And where will you carry it to ?" queried the Hindu.

"I will arrange for that," said the merchant knowingly. "I will take it where the things can be disposed of easily, and without risk."

"Well," said the Hindu, "and what about the terms ? If we give you custody of the property we must surely have some security."

"Granted" said the merchant readily, who was

quite eager te get the contents of the safe into his own hands, "I will pay you a sum in advance before removing the safe; but you have no idea of the value of the entire amount?"

"Not of the exact value, but it must be worth some lakhs."

"And how much do you expect me to pay you as security?"

"I do not know," said the Hindu shrugging his shoulders in the manner peculiar to the race, "how much money master can afford to pay; but perhaps a lakh———."

"A lakh of rupees?" cried the merchant in astonishment. "Pay a lakh of rupees in advance for what I have not had opportunity of examining? Pooh! Ridiculous!"

"But you will have it all in your own possession," said the Hindu mildly.

"Of course; but I cannot give you so much as a lakh of rupees."

"Very well, what Sahib likes." Then after giving the merchant his own choice he naively suggested, "give me half a lakh."

"Listen to me," said the merchant somewhat excitedly, as he did not want to part with such a large sum of money, nor yet lose the safe of valuable (?) jewellery, "I will pay you down in cash, before receiving charge of the safe Rs. 10,000. As the goods are disposed of you shall have the remainder."

"Rs. 10,000," replied the man, "is very little for so much valuable jewellery."

"And you are poor men, you say. You should be very glad to get as much as Rs. 10,000, in advance, besides being relieved of all the risk of recovery."

"Very well," said the Hindu, no doubt inwardly pleased at the prospect of the Rs. 10,000, "bring the money, as you propose, to-morrow night after it is dark. I will get a bullock-cart for you, and we will hand over to you the iron safe."

Another night the merchant came to the bungalow, leaving his carriage on the road outside the jungle till his return, and was rather surprised when he arrived to find the house in darkness, not a single light burning at the windows or on the verandah. When he went up to the door, however, and called out, he was joined by one of his Hindu partners in the jewellery business, who said to him,

"We thought it better to keep the place in darkness to-night, so that anybody coming round this way may imagine we have gone away somewhere. We are ready now. The cart is standing on the road yonder, and will be called when wanted."

By this time the man was joined by two of his associates, and three or four other men dressed like labourers carrying pick-axes and spades, one having an unlit lantern. All then set off through the dark jungle, which, owing to the rain which had fallen copiously during the day and the previous night was very wet and muddy. Whether it was that the men, who apparently came from the country, were accustomed to making their way through jungle on a very dark and cloudy night, or that they were acquainted with the route they were now taking, they cleared their way through the shrubbery without any apparent trouble, while the merchant, who had never been in such a place at such a time before, stumbled in the dark, over the uneven, clayey ground, splashing blindly into pools of water, knocking against tree trunks, and tearing hands and clothes with thorns, all in his anxiety to keep pace with his companions. It was a relief to him when they came to a standstill, and the Hindu who had made the bargain with the merchant, and who was apparently manager of the business, ordered the lamp to be lit. That being done, digging operations commenced, and after about half-an-hour's work, the men, with much grunting and groaning, raised out of the ground a large square object, which the merchant carefully examined; and sure enough he found it an old iron safe, all muddy and rusty from being to all appearance, long buried in the ground. Satisfied so far, he asked for the bullock-cart, and soon it was heard coming, rumbling through the jungle, the driver cracking his whip, and making so much noise, that the merchant said to his Hindu friend in alarm,

"Stop him coming any further; or tell him to make less noise; otherwise we shall have everybody within hearing down upon us."

"What are we to do?" the Hindu inquired. "We cannot get the safe away from here without a gharry, for it is too heavy to carry far."

"Tell the man to come slowly," continued the merchant. "Tell him to be cautious; and stop his howling."

No doubt the noise was all part of the play, as well as the pretended fear that any one might see the bungalow lit up. The cart had just come to a standstill, when another man came upon the scene, calling out,

"Ho! what are you all doing on my land at this hour of night? And what is this you have got here? I will have you all arrested for trespassing."

The Hindu began apologising to the new-comer saying he was unaware that they were on private ground. That would not, however, satisfy the man, who pretended in fact to become even more enraged,

"Shall I make a compromise?" whispered the Hindu to the merchant. "Shall I ask him how much he will take to leave us alone and keep silence about what he has seen?"

"Yes, yes," replied the merchant who was in terror of being discovered, "make whatever terms you like; only get him away."

"Then give me your money."

"Make your terms, and I will pay."

The landlord on finding the trespassers were prepared to appease his wrath with a sop in the shape of rupees, dropped his angry tone, and became more conciliatory; though he betrayed great curiosity to know what the iron box contained. It was finally arranged that he should leave them in peace, and tell nobody of what he had seen, for the small consideration of Rs. 5,000. The merchant was horrified to find his money being thrown away in this fashion, but afraid to make any demur, he took the notes from his pocket, counted out Rs. 5,000 by the light of the lamp, and handed them over. When the land proprietor had disappeared, the merchant ordered the safe to be put upon the bullock-cart.

"No, no," said the Hindu. "The money first?" to which the merchant replied by giving over the remaining Rs. 5,000.

"Oh, no," continued the Hindu. "Our agreement was for Rs. 10,000; and you have only given me the half of that."

"But you see how I have been forced to part with Rs. 5,000. Had you told that cart-driver to be silent the proprietor of this land would not have found us out, and you would have had all your money."

"When you produce the Rs. 10,000, and not till then, the safe will be handed over to you," said the Hindu firmly.

"But I cannot get the money now? Take this, and to-morrow you will have the remainder."

"The safe will be all right here till to-morrow at this time, for the land-owner will not trouble you again."

The merchant, finding the Hindoo stubborn, could do nothing but yield. He had already parted with over Rs. 5,000 and the only way to recoup himself for his losses was to get possession of the jewellery in the safe. Accordingly next night he appeared again with the required money, and having paid it over took charge of the safe on the bullock-cart. But his trouble were not yet over. The outskirts of the jungle were just reached when a policeman appeared, and demanded to know what was in the cart. The merchant, irritated at being so questioned, refused to give any information regarding it. The policeman, who was dressed as a havildar, then said something about a jewel robbery, remarked that he had suspicions the iron box contained the stolen property, and sounded an alarm which was promptly responded to by some sepoys. The merchant on being informed he was arrested on suspicion, resented it, and used his fist to some effect, knocking the sepoys down one after the other. Then he ran off along the road in the direction where his carriage was standing, leaped up, took the reins from his sleepy driver, lashed up his horses, and fled home at full speed. He had lost Rs. 15,000, besides the other small amounts he had paid at the commencement of the transaction; but he preferred to lose that money, large as the sum was, than he found in possession of stolen jewellery, and perhaps figure in court as well for having assaulted the police.

Next article will deal with the arrest and breaking up of this gang of swindlers.

THREE YEARS OF MUNICIPAL WORK.

THE triennial period, at which the citizens of Bombay are called upon to exercise the rights and privileges of self-government entrusted to them nineteen years ago, has again come round, and the polling booths in the seven wards of the city commence their work at nine o'clock this morning and close at six in the evening.

The three years of Municipal work which the expiring Corporation has just accomplished have undoubtedly been the most interesting and important since the existence of the body, and have called, especially during the last two years, for a serious sacrifice of time and energy on the part of those who accepted the charge from the ratepayers, and other elective bodies. It is impossible within the limits of a short article to enumerate and describe the whole of the work done in that period, but a brief retrospect at this time cannot fail to be of some interest.

The first serious question that the Corporation elected in 1888 were called upon to deal with was the providing of some system on which the rapidly-growing city should be extended. A Committee was appointed by Government, and its report, which dealt with open spaces, road-extension, removal of building, arcades, reclamations, offensive trades, &c., was a document that contained many suggestions which may some day prove of value. Although the present body will have ceased to exist some few months before the water from Tansa Lake has been delivered into the city, yet it is only fair to say that apart from the initiation of the scheme, the bulk of the work has fallen upon them. Many serious and difficult problems have arisen in the carrying out of the enormous work during the past three years, all of which have been successfully grappled with, and if they have not actually seen the water itself delivered into the city, yet they have witnessed Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, place the last stone in position on one of the most gigantic pieces of masonry the world has seen, and have the satisfaction of knowing that so far as human knowledge can foretell the scheme is destined to accomplish without difficulty the work that was expected of it. The question of financing the scheme was a serious one, and has occupied the attention of the Corporation and sub-committees at many meetings. The Corporation was desirous of extending the period over which the loan of seventeen and thirty lakhs raised for carrying out the work was repayable from 40 years to 60, but this the Government of India were not prepared to do, and on the Secretary of State for India being appealed to against that decision, Lord Cross upheld the decision of the Viceroy on the ground that it was not desirable that future generations, which would have burdens of their own, should have any large portion imposed on them of the cost of work undertaken primarily for the benefit of the present generation, and that there was no undue hardship in the Corporation being required to set aside a sum of about one per cent. of the loan as a sinking fund for its eventual payment. This reply did not, however, satisfy the Corporation, and in recording the letter Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta had a rider added that they should ask for a review of the decision of the Secretary of State, and pointed out that the Tansa scheme was undertaken not primarily for present wants, but expressly with reference to the requirements of future generations. These fresh grounds, on which the Corporation based their claim, were as unsuccessful as the first, for on the 11th July, 1889, Lord Cross, replying to the memorial, saw no reason to alter his decision. In December 1890 a special meeting of the Corporation decided to appoint a deputation to wait on H. E. the Viceroy for the purpose of pointing out the hardship inflicted on the Corporation by the resolution of the Government of India restricting the period to 40 years over which the loan should run, and solicit an extension of the period to 100 or 80 years. His Excellency, however, refused to receive the deputation. Finally, however, in answer to a representation made through the Government of Bombay, asking that the period of repayment of the fifth instalment of twenty-five lakhs be extended from 40 to 50 years, and that the repayment of the sixth instalment of twenty-five lakhs be fixed at 60 years, the Governor-General did not object to the period of repayment of the fifth instalment being altered, and also consented to the repayment of the sixth being spread over 60 years. This concession, though not exactly so generous as the Corporation at first desired, gave considerable satisfaction.

The magnificent pile of buildings which is now emerging from what the other day appeared to be a chaos of stone and scaffolding, is one of the greater works of the expiring Corporation. The cost is seven and a-half lakhs, plus the amount of the land, and when completed it will undoubtedly be one of the finest and most commodious that any Corporation can boast of. The strike of the Health Department biggaries was an unpleasant and dangerous episode, of which the City was made painfully aware, whilst it ran the Corporation into serious expense. It, however, was not without its uses, as it served to bring into existence an arrangement by which such an unpleasant contingency is in some measure coped with by obtaining promptly the services of a corps from the mofussil. The Pawai scheme, at which from time to time so much obloquy has been levelled, rests somewhat like a nightmare on the present body, but it was a necessary precaution which the then existing circumstances justified. Among the many useful schemes the present Commissioner has evolved and brought into existence none were more necessary or useful than that by which he sought to improve the Fire Brigade. His first step in that direction was to place the brigade under a competent man, and the justification for that, if any were needed, is in the fact that within a remarkably short period the brigade has been thoroughly re-organised, and in point of efficiency has no comparison with the former state of things. The brigade is being lodged in suitable buildings, which will enable it to discharge its duties with still greater expedition, and, as the Commissioner himself pointed out a fortnight ago, after they had done away with worthless engines and plant, they would have a brigade disciplined as no fire-brigade in India had ever been disciplined. After accomplishing all this, perhaps the next most satisfactory point is that next year the tax for this particular establishment will be reduced from three-quarters per cent. to half per cent.

The want of adequate building bye-laws, not only for the purpose of compelling something like order in the erection and the maintenance of buildings in the city, but for the protection of life, was on more than one occasion painfully and terribly demonstrated, and the Corporation was certainly not too soon in dealing with the subject. Not the least portion of the good work that the Corporation has accomplished has been in providing what it considers suitable laws for the regulation of so important a matter. Referring to drainage, much has been done, but yet more remains to be accomplished. Mr. Baldwin-Latham has told the Corporation what he thinks ought to be done, and his schemes have been widely discussed and criticised. What will eventually become of them remains yet to be seen. One of the most important improvements that the present Corporation has provided for is the fitting of new engines and pumps into the Love Grove Pumping Station, whilst the work of house connections is being considerably extended.

The new Corporation will commence its term of service under favourable conditions so far as finance is concerned. On every hand praise has been bestowed upon Mr. Acworth for his financial schemes for 1892-93, and his recent Budget Statement, besides being a model of what such statements should be, indicated a most skilful handling of questions of Municipal finance. It must be borne in mind that the assurance conveyed therein that no extra taxation will be necessary is doubly welcome, for, as Mr. Acworth stated, when the Tansa scheme was first financed it was never supposed, unless by isolated individuals here and there, by the Corporation that it would be possible to float it without extra taxation. When it is also taken into consideration that over three and a-half lakhs had to be provided for the scheme, which was unexpected, and that two lakhs extra have to be provided for the police, the fact is all the more creditable to the financial capacity of the present Corporation and the Commissioner.

As has already been stated, this is but the barest outline of the work which the Corporation has accomplished, but some slight idea of the magnitude of the work may be gathered from the fact that from 1st April, 1890, to 31st March, 1891, 129 meetings of the Corporation and 255 meetings of the Standing Committee were held, giving something over a meeting for every day in the year. No better evidence of the fact that members generally take a deep interest in the duties they are called upon to perform, and are in the main actuated by a sincere desire to carry out the government of the city in a manner calculated to reflect credit upon them, is wanted.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL BOOTH.

GENERAL BOOTH, of the Salvation Army, on the completion of his tour through India, left Bombay by the English mail steamer on Saturday last, when the Salvationists made a demonstration in his honour. They came to the Apollo Bunder in special tram-cars and carriages and made a good muster, exclusive of a number of European ladies and gentlemen, who were also present. The approach of the General towards the Bunder was announced by the blowing of a Salvationist's trumpet; and as he drove up at 12-35 p. m., in a carriage-and-pair, accompanied by three officers of the Army, the Salvationist band, which was stationed near the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, played an appropriate tune. The carriage was stopped near the head of the Bunder; and those present crowded up to it on all sides. A few new additions to the Army were presented to the General, and received his blessings. Then a Salvationist "volley was fired," and as the General stood up in the carriage, a large Japanese umbrella was opened and held over his head for his protection from the rays of the noonday sun.

Addressing those assembled around him, General Booth said it was very good of them to show such kindly feelings towards him by assembling there to bid him good-bye. He thanked them all for their kind reception of him from the moment he landed until the moment when he was about to depart. What could he say to them at that moment better than to wish them to look well to themselves? Not only to their present possessions, on which a man's happiness was not dependent, but to their future? Not so much what a man has as what he is; what he is in his own heart, life, and conscience. A man's happiness depends on a conscientious discharge of duty, the satisfaction of his life and heart and conscience, living so as to please God, and seeing that His smile is upon him. They must, the General said, look to themselves, and their own happiness would follow. They must live to care for the happiness of all those about them, whether they belonged to their own or to another class, race, or religion. In conclusion, he hoped they now parted to meet again. (Cheers.)

The General was then garlanded and presented with a pretty bouquet of flowers by Mr. Nanabhai Sadanand Kale. A move was then made amidst volleys of hallelujahs to the pier head; and at the invitation of the General, a number of those present accompanied him in a steam-launch to the mail boat.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the Notification published in the *Government Gazette Extraordinary* of Tuesday last directs that mourning for H. R. H. the late Duke of Clarence is to be observed up to 10th February next, and all society engagements and functions have been put off in consequence, it is to be expected that the Bombay Art Society will also follow suit and postpone its conversazione and opening ceremony to some date after the 10th proximo, for *tamasha* of any kind will be out of place in the midst of national mourning and gloom.—Yours, &c.,

D. H. W.

Cumballa Hill, Jan. 23.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE Bombay Volunteer Rifles paraded at 5 p.m. on Saturday, the 23rd instant. Having formed quarter column, the Battalion wheeled to the right and moved across the maidan halting opposite the saluting base. Having moved to the right in fours and wheeled to the left, another halt was made and the Regiment marched past in column. The Companies then wheeled in succession round Nos. 3 and 4 camp colours and halted in column on the orignal alignment. Line was then formed to the left and the ranks having been opened a general salute was given. The line then retired and having halted and fronted changed front to the left on the left company. After which two company, two half battalion and two battalion volleys were fired. An advance was then made in column from the right, followed by a deployment to the left. The Battalion then advanced in echelon from the right, formed company squares and prepared to receive cavalry. Line was then formed on No. 7 and quarter column by the left on No. 1. Colonel Bayley then said that "he was glad to see such a good muster." The annual Church parade will be held on Sunday the 31st instant, when it was hoped that every volunteer who could do so would turn out.

The following is the Field State

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	2	...	...	2	...	20	25
B "	...	...	2	...	3	...	16	21
C "	...	1	1	...	4	...	17	23
D "	...	1	1	1	2	...	22	27
E "	...	1	1	1	3	...	17	23
F "	...	...	1	...	3	...	22	26
G "	1	...	2	...	2	...	23	28
H "	...	...	...	...	1	1	18	20
I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
K } Cadets	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	14
L	...	1	...	...	1	...	43	45
Army Staff	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	8
Staff and Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total.....	2	6	8	4	23	1	246	290

The following officers were on parade, *viz.*:—Lieut-Col L H Bayley, Maj H A Acworth, Capts J P Baird, E F Nicholson, F Place, G Lund, J Kenney and A F Soundy, (Paymaster); Lieuts T M English, F W English, J P Cornforth, D J Sharp, J W Smith and J H Ferneaux; 2nd-Lieuts R Snell and S Tomlinson.

A RECENT return of the whole number of riding and draught horses and mules used in the British Regular Forces shows that the total is nearly 26,000, of which 15,000 are on the British establishment, and the remainder on the Indian, the latter being exclusive of the horses used by the native Indian cavalry regiments. The household and line cavalry naturally take a larger portion of the total than any other branch of the Army; but the 12,000 which they absorb are only sufficient to mount less than two-thirds of the non-commissioned officers and men, who are in round numbers 18,500. The Artillery have 11,000 horses and mules, of which 3,000 are for riding, about 150 pack mules used in the mountain batteries, and the rest form the gun and wagon teams. The field batteries take the largest number of horses in the Artillery, close upon 8,000, but the horse batteries have a very large proportion, all the gunners being mounted; and for this and team purposes nearly 3,000 are used. The large body of garrison gunners need but few animals, and about a hundred cover their ordinary requirements. The Royal Engineer have only about 400 horses for all purposes, and the Foot Guards and Infantry about 800 for transport and other objects, including mounted infantry but the greater number of the infantry battalion have no permanent transport animals, and are constantly passing those they have from one corps to another for training purposes. The Army Service Corps have about 1,500 horses for their 37 companies, 500 being for riding, and the others for draught and use as pack animals. In India the European cavalry have 4,500 horses, and the Artillery 6,500.

A GUZERAT CATTLE SHOW.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BEHECHARAJI, JAN. 19.

THE Behecharaji Cattle and Agricultural Show was opened, with due *eclat* on the 5th instant, at Behecharaji, a small village in the Vadavlee Taluka of the Kadi District, belonging to his Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda, G.C.S.I., under the auspices of his Highness Rao Bahadur Jaisingrao Angria, Sir Subha, and Revenue, Opium, Customs, and Abkari Commissioner of the Baroda State, amidst immense rejoicings. The idea of holding an Agricultural Show, chiefly at a place where the agricultural classes greatly abound, first occurred to his Highness. Behecharaji, moreover is one of the notable places for pilgrimage in the heart of Northern Guzerat, it being the seat of the goddess of that name. This *sanctum* is generally visited on Aswin Sudh 15 and Chaitra Sudh 15 by a very large concourse of people, from all parts of Guzerat, Kathiawar, Rajputana, and the surrounding country. More than 50,000 pilgrims assemble every year at the Chaitra Mela. It is about 22 miles from the Mehsana Junction Railway Station on the Rajputana-Malwa line, from which it can be approached in country-carts in fair weather. The fame of the place rests upon the tradition that the water of a certain reservoir has marvellous tonic and invigorating properties, and therefore many imbecile and impotent votaries are seen to this day making vows to the goddess and bathing for a number of days in the *Kund* and offering devotions in the temple of the goddess. This sacred *Kund* is known by the name of Mansarover. A story runs that during the rule of the Chavdas at Pattan, a female relative of theirs was married by some stratagem to a daughter of the Solankee Chief of Kalri, near Behecharaji. On the deception coming to light, they had recourse to arms, but to the astonishment of all present the lady was transformed into a man, and thus the quarrel ended amicably. This amazing transformation is attributed to the efficacy of the water of this place for such purposes, the woman-bridegroom having bathed in it by mere accident. Many *Hijdas* who are locally called the Pawaias or Phatadas are attached to the temple, who support themselves from contributions from the pilgrims and by custom are allowed certain perquisites from families residing there, a fee of eight annas on each marriage or birth of a child, &c., being levied. His Highness the Maharajah personally visited the place a few years ago, and seeing the state of the locality the importance of holding a show for the good of the ignorant agriculturists occurred to him especially as the widespread renown of the goddess would attract a large number of cultivators to the Exhibition. This surmise proved correct for more than 650 cattle of all sorts, and some 10,000 cultivators collected together. The surrounding tract of the country is known as the Choonwal (44 villages originally) chiefly inhabited in old days by predatory and marauding Kolees and Thakurdas. The Exhibition ground was divided into two sections. One was a row of shamianas beautifully arranged, and another was a shady spot under the trees. The bank of a beautiful tank adjacent to the Mata's temple and under the green canopy of large pipal trees on both sides served the purpose of a spacious platform for the Exhibition mandap. The temple and its surroundings were exquisitely decorated by the Executive Engineer, Mr. V. K. Desai. On this picturesque place were pitched large shamianas, the open ground by the side of which was set apart for the horses and cattle to be exhibited. In the front of the Exhibition mandap a large pandal was erected for holding a darbar, bearing in golden letters the words, "May God shower His blessings on His Highness the Maharajah Syaji Rao Gaekwar, G. C. S. I., the Patron of the Show." The darbar and the Exhibition mandap occupied in all ground nearly 500 feet by 70 feet. In the open ground, fitted for the purpose, were arranged in order, horses, mares, and cattle. The compound was divided into separate compartments for each class of animals, with foot-paths of 20 feet wide between every compartment. Inside the Exhibition mandap, on symmetrically constructed masonry galleries or banks, were arranged in botanical classification, various sorts of cereals, pulses, &c., while vegetables, fruits, and flowers found their places in proper order on a row of circular masonry tiers in the middle line of the mandap. At the end of the mandap were arranged various implements and machinery. The total number of exhibits sent from various parts of the country was nearly 3,000, and the number of cattle, as shown above, nearly 650. As Mehsana is a convenient railway station to reach Behecharaji, arrangements were made to convey all State officers and other intending visitors to Behecharaji in bullock shigrams and decent gharries. It is satisfactory to note, that the Mehsana Wahiwatdar, who was entrusted with the work, discharged it with promptitude and care. The opening ceremony of the Exhibition, commenced at 3 p.m., on the 5th January. On the evening of the 4th people of the agricultural class and others began to flock in large numbers from places 30 miles distant and upwards surrounding Behecharaji, and on the evening of the 5th there were about 10,000 people including women. The chairmanship of the general committee of the Exhibition, was accepted by Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, the present Dewan of Baroda, but he was unable to open the Show, owing to emergent State engagements, Rao Bahadur Jaisingrao Angria, Sir Subha, had therefore to take his place. He arrived in the darbar mandap at 3 p.m., amidst loud cheers from all sides and the salute of the Kadi Police. Amongst the Thakores, Sirdars, Darakdars, officers, and gentlemen, who had met in the mandap were the Thakore Saheb of Katosan, Thakore Saheb of Ghanta, Messrs. Jyotirao Bhaskerrao, Vithal Rowsaheb Chintamanrao Narayen Majmudar, Row Bahadur Anant Gungadhar Khot, Subha of Kadi, Captain Yeshwantrao Gaekwad, Captain Basti Singh Chawan, Row Saheb Khaserow Jadhav, Row Saheb Raghunath Mahadeo Kelkar, Row Saheb Shridhar Bajaji, Row Saheb Harilal Kakubhai, Meherban Krishnarao Sadashiva Sindkhar Inamdar, Amarsing Barot Inamdar of Pattan, Mr. Gopaldhar Shivadhar Desai of Pattan, Mr. Harrai B. Desai Saheb of Gandevi, Row Saheb Vassanji Kallianji Desai, Executive Engineer, Kadi, Mr. Pestonjee Rana, Superintendent, Baroda Hira Baugh Model Farm, Row Saheb Lallubhai Kavishwar, Executive Engineer, Nowsari, Mr. Girdharlal Modi, Inspector of Vernacular Instruction, Mr. Vasanjee Desai, Teacher, Agricultural College, Baroda, Mr. Chundulal Harilal Thakore, son of Harilal Thakore, hereditary Dewan of Radhanpoor, Row Saheb Ramling Gamling, Assistant Superintendent of Survey, Baroda, Mr. Madhavrao Ramchandra, Survey Kamdar, Mr. Sittaram Daji Wahiwatdar of Mehsana, Mr. Chaganlal Karsondas, Wahiwatdar of Kadi, Row Saheb Parbhulal Nanalal, Officiating Police Naib Subha, Kadi, Mr. Vishnu Anaji, Sir Fouzdar, Visnagar Division, Mr. Dowlatrai Bapubhai, Special Magistrate of Vadavlee, Students of the Agricultural College and the Kalabhavan of Baroda, and many others.

After the president had taken the chair next to a raised dais on which was placed his Highness' gadi, the secretary, Mr. Vithal Luxuman Kavethekar, read a brief report in Guzerati and requested the president to declare the Exhibition open to the public. The report briefly related the circumstances that led to the holding of the Exhibition at Behecharaji, and the advantages resulting therefrom specially to the agricultural population. As Rao Bahadur Jaisingrao Angria rose to address the assembly he was cheered loudly. He thanked the committee for offering him the chair, and said in Marathi in a loud voice that it was the earnest wish of his Highness the Maharajah Saheb to be present at the Exhibition, but unfortunately his illness and sudden departure to Bombay for the improvement of his health prevented him from so gracing this occasion with his august presence. He observed, however, that it was a matter for congratulation that his Highness the Maharajah Saheb has rapidly improved in health, that his Highness had communicated to the committee through Rao Saheb Khasirao Jadhao that he would hope to be present at the next Exhibition. The Rao Bahadur then generally explained the object of holding such shows and their manifold advantages to the rural population. He dwelt on the special necessity of holding it at Behecharaji, and remarked that places of pilgrimage were peculiarly fitted for the holding of such shows, as a large body of people would naturally be attracted there by the sanctity of the place. He also added that in ancient India large fairs at sacred places served in great measure the purposes of the modern exhibitions and shows; as the fairs of Mahiji in Khandeish, and Samlaji, in the Mahi Kanta of the present day are instances of them. Such fairs brought out all valuable commodities and animals in the surrounding country for sale and barter. This served to enlighten the people and bring home to them the knowledge of superior skill and industry. The president referred to the corruption of the vernacular word "Pradarshan" into "Sudarshan" by the ignorant classes, conveying thereby, that as Sudarshan was occasionally used by God Vishnu for the destruction of evil-doers, this so-called Sudarshan or rather the Pradarshan was intended to dispel darkness and ignorance. Mr. Angria concluded his address with appropriate thanks to the Subha of Kadi and his co-operators, for the pains they had taken to make all satisfactory arrangements and then declared the Exhibition open. By request of the president of the Executive Committee, Mr. Girdharlal Modi translated the Marathi speech of the president into Guzerati for the information of those not conversant with that language. Mr. Harrai Desai of Gandevi afterwards expressed on behalf of the public, the heartfelt delight of his Highness' subjects for the recovery of his Highness who prayed to the Almighty for long life and prosperity to their benevolent ruler, and requested the whole audience to join him in giving three hearty cheers for his Highness the Maharajah Syaji Rao Gaekwar. The Sir Subha followed by the assembly then proceeded to the Exhibition mandap and removed the curtain amidst loud cheers of "Behecharaji Mata ki Jai!!" "Syaji Rao Maharajah ki Jai!!" They then passed through the galleries and tiers of exhibits in the Exhibition mandap. Tickets were issued to prevent overcrowding. The proceedings of the first day of the Exhibition, ended with fire-works kindly provided by the Sir Subha and illuminations in and around the Behecharaji Mata's temple. Of the fireworks, the rockets that went high in the heavens, were heartily enjoyed by the immense mass gathered there—a sight scarcely seen before by them. On the morning of the 6th January some smart horses and mares were ridden, and admirable skill in horsemanship was exhibited by the farmers—the owners of the animals—which was followed by ram and cock fights. Later on various miscellaneous amusements were provided, consisting of country acrobatic and rope-dancing gymnastic and wrestling feats by the pahlwans of Delmal. These pahlwans enjoy this village in Inam for such performances from the Baroda State. Among the amusements of this evening, the Bajanias of the Kadi District showed wonderful skill. The 7th of January was specially devoted to several other amusements and lectures. At 5 p.m. Row Saheb Raghunath Mahadeo Kelkar delivered an address, explaining the various advantages accruing from such exhibitions, and the best means of utilizing the knowledge thus derived for the improvement of the agricultural resources. On this occasion Mr. Cashirow Jadow took the chair. When the address was over, Kashibai, the midwife of Pattan, made a short speech in Guzerati on female education, and showed how far it would add to the improvement of the agricultural classes. The morning of the 8th of January was occupied by the horse, camel, bullock, and other races including foot-races, tug-of-war, catching the bugler, and other country sports. These were specially got-up, to mark the delight of the people for the restoration to health of his Highness the Gaekwar. The large tent in the middle, the great crowd of people, the flags and bunting of different colours, imparted a picturesque appearance to the whole spot. On the evening of the 8th was the closing darbar. The president opened the proceedings at 5 p.m. Rao Saheb Raghunath Mahadev Kelkar read the report in Guzerati, showing in detail the several kinds and classes of exhibits presented, thus proving that the Exhibition was a success not expected, being hurriedly got up and labouring under several disadvantages such as the out-of-the way locality in the midst of the ignorant and illiterate Kolees and Thakurdas. The president in a short and neat speech expressed his heartfelt thanks to the members of the executive committee and the judges for their labours in discharging their honorary duties zealously and satisfactorily, as also for bringing the work of the Exhibition to a successful termination. He again exhorted the people to obtain full advantages from the lessons they have derived by this Exhibition, for which his Highness' Government had spent much money and labour. He concluded with a prayer to the Omnipotent to bestow long life and prosperity on his Highness and the Royal Family of Baroda. Mr. Harrai followed and made an impressive speech in Guzerati. He impressed on the minds of the people that their kind Maharajah was anxious to improve the general condition of his subjects, and enumerated some of the munificent benefactions of their ruler for ameliorating their condition. He lastly requested the president to convey to his Highness their greetings and prayers for his long life and prosperity. Mr Harrai also asked the president to request his Highness in behalf of the public to extend his patronage to more such exhibitions in different parts of the Gaekwaree territory from time to time. Then commenced the distribution of medals and prizes to the successful exhibitors. The liberal awards of prizes were greatly appreciated. The customary attar, gulab, and pansupari were given to those assembled in the mandap. Due thanks were passed to the distinguished visitors for the trouble taken by them to the Exhibition. Mr. Khot thanked the secretary for his labour in connexion with the Exhibition, and Mr. W. Kavetaker replied. The whole ceremony was happily brought to a close by the Thakore Saheb of Katosan inviting the assembled crowd to join him in giving three hearty cheers for his Highness the Maharajah Saheb's health. Refreshments in a separate shamiana to all the guests were provided on a liberal scale: after which the guests dispersed talking loudly on their way home about the satisfactory arrangements and success of the Exhibition, and hoping for more such instructive and interesting gatherings in the Gaekwaree territory.

MR. MILN'S SHAKESPEARIAN READINGS.

MR. GEO. C. MILN was favoured by a large audience when, on Saturday afternoon, he appeared to give the third of his course of readings. Many prominent citizens were present, besides a large number of students. Mr. Miln commenced by saying that in order to give time for the competition he should be obliged to abbreviate his own readings. *Macbeth* is one of the most difficult of Shakespeare's plays, and were it not for its magnificent literature, the awkwardness of its dramatic structure would long since have doomed it to oblivion. Its first act alone has seven different scenes, and is one of the most trying in the entire range of the drama to properly stage. Besides this, the theme, and the treatment of that theme, are alike too profound and psychological to make the play a welcome one to the populace. It is essentially a scholar's play. The struggle between conscience and ambition going forward in *Macbeth's* soul, and the final victory of the latter, making the ruin of the storm-tossed Thane, is wrought out with all the skill of which Shakespeare is master. The tragedy of *Macbeth* is worth many sermons, and I have often wondered why the preachers do not use it as a text from which to preach to the young. Mr. Miln then read all the first act, part of the second and third, and concluded by a fine rendering of the scene in which *Macduff* hears of the murder of his wife and babes. After the reading Mr. Miln invited a committee consisting of Messrs. P. M. Mehta, D. E. Wacha, and the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, to come to the stage, and decide the competition. A large number of boys competed, and the efforts of many of them were exceedingly good. Master Eduljl Jehangir Davar, a student of the Fort High School, was awarded the prize by the committee. Mr. Miln in presenting it, said: "My dear lad,—It gives me great pleasure to hand you this prize, because I feel you have won it, on your merits. I hope you will live long, and always be as successful as you have this afternoon, and that when you are as old as I am you will know all there is in these books of Shakespeare." Master Davar thanked Mr. Miln for the very beautiful prize, and the latter announced that the competition next Saturday for students working for the B.A., will take place at the close of his readings of *Julius Cæsar*. Students will be judged on the merits of their declaiming any passage they may elect from *Macbeth*. The reading next Saturday will be at 3-30 p. m.

A STEAMER DISABLED AT SEA.

THE S. S. Dalmally which left Bombay on Wednesday afternoon last for Diamond Island, came back to Bombay harbour on Saturday last for repairs, owing to some damage having been made to the machinery at sea. When the steamer left Bombay harbour, the machinery was in quite good order. There were no passengers nor any cargo on board the vessel as it was proceeding to the Diamond Island only in ballast to receive orders. Everything went well until Thursday afternoon at half-past three, when suddenly while the vessel was 200 miles from Bombay in southerly direction, the high press cylinder burst. The engines were at once stopped and the steamer brought to a stand-still. Several means were employed to take the vessel to its destination, but the attempt having proved futile, Captain Wilson, who had the command of the vessel resolved to put back to Bombay. The Captain and the chief engineer, Mr. John Wakes, got the gear unconnected from the high press cylinder and the steam was got on at 2 o'clock on the following day (Friday), and the ship steamed back for Bombay under the intermediate and lower press cylinders. The vessel arrived safely at Bombay harbour on Saturday evening at 6 o'clock. It has not yet been known how the cylinder came to burst. The vessel is now lying in the harbour, and will be brought into dock to-day when a survey will be made.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JAN. 23.

10 p.m.	71·4

SUNDAY, JAN. 24.

6 a.m.	69·2
10 a.m.	74·5
2 p.m.	80·0
4 p.m.	80·3

THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

MEETING AT JUBBULPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, JAN. 20.

A PUBLIC meeting of sympathy was convened on Wednesday, in the Town Hall, by the Municipality The hall was crowded by all classes. Raja Goculdass Rai Bahadur was voted to the chair, and said: Gentlemen,—The event which has brought us together is a sad and mournful one. A great calamity has befallen our Sovereign the Queen-Empress, and the Empire over which she rules. This day is the funeral of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, one who in course of time would have ruled over this land. It is our duty to mourn for the sad loss sustained by our Sovereign, and we as loyal subjects, have met together to express our sorrows and to offer our heartfelt sympathy. The task of moving the resolutions has been entrusted to other speakers, who will, no doubt, enter fully into the mournful events which have brought about this meeting. I shall not detain you longer, but call upon the Rev. Mr. Gill to address the meeting.

The Rev. C. H. Gill, C. M. S., in moving the first resolution—"That this meeting of the inhabitants of Jubbulpore deplore as a sad loss to all classes of the community the untimely death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and humbly begs to offer its loyal sympathy to her Majesty the Empress, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal family"—said that they not only mourned that day one who was a Prince, and had won for himself a position in the Empire, but also one who was a prospective heir to the British Throne. It was, indeed, a loss to all classes of the community, a loss because of what the Prince was, and also because of what he might have been. A good man had died, and one who gave great promise of future goodness and greatness. Though the Sovereign of the Empire had not now-a-days that voice in political affairs which he once had, still he had very great responsibility thrown on him in the great crisis of the nation's history; and at any rate there was one sphere in which he reigned supreme, and that was the social world. Men copy Princes, women imitate Princesses; and as a "righteous King exalteth a nation," so if a king is high-minded and pure in character and conduct, the n

force stationed at this station, and was then taken by the guns of his Highness the Nizam's. All Government offices were closed as a mark of condolence with the bereavement of the Queen-Empress.

LUNAWADA, JAN. 20.

The sad news of the untimely death of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale has cast a deep gloom over H. H. Maharaja Sir Wakhatsingji, who is now with his subjects in deep mourning. His Highness, who was far away on his annual tour of inspection of his own territory, on hearing of the sad news instantly returned to his capital. All the offices, schools, and shops are closed, and a *hartal* is observed. All the people have manifested deep grief and sympathy with her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales for the misfortune that has befallen. To-day being the funeral day of the lamented Duke 28 minute-guns have been fired, alms distributed to the poor, and prayers for the eternal peace of the departed have been offered in all Hindu temples and Mahomedan mosques. Never before was there so great a demonstration of grief as this on the part of the Maharaja Saheb, officers, and the people. Telegrams of condolence and sympathy have been despatched to her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India and to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

G. I. P. RAILWAY SPORTS.

THESE sports took place at Parel on Saturday, and were well patronised. The first event 100 yards, (prize—a handsome E. P. Cup) was run in heats, the final being won by A. Irving, C. Lillywhite second, and C. Twiss, third. This was a splendid race, the handicap being extremely good. The Siamese Twin Race was won by A. B. Connell and W. Chilton. In the ½ mile race again the handicappers Messrs. Johnson and Irving managed excellently. The prize, a handsome cup, was won by G. Bell, A. Connell being second, and C. Lillywhite, third. The Sack Race as usual caused a deal of amusement; C. Allen was first, C. McDonald second, and C. Malone third. The All-Comers Obstacle Race caused a deal of amusement. The obstacles were 7 feet hurdles, a 10 feet hurdle from the top of which was a canvas slide, through barrels, eat a bun, and then to the winning post. The first to reach this was T. Cornfield, the second was A. Ritchie, and the third W. Henney. The All-Comers Siamese Race was won by A. Irving and J. Waite, the second being A. Connell, and W. Chilton third. All-Comers 300 Yards Flat Race was a grand race. Smith and Hardacre forced the running, but although Lillywhite was a rather bad 3rd, 40 yards from the winning post, yet he fairly romped in a winner by one foot, the same distance separating the other two. The Obstacle Race for Members caused roars of laughter, as shortly after the start the competitors had to dress in costume, and a worse lot of ragamuffins it would have been hard to find; some of the costumes had printed on them "Try our new combination Tennis Suit," "Food on Ridge's Food," &c. In the Chatty Race, C. Lillywaite was first, A. Munro, second, and G. Bell third. The Obstacle Race for Natives caused roars of laughter, as in addition to the other obstacles they started with crawling under canvas, plenty of coloured powder flying as they came from under it, and at the finish they had to light a cigar. Biddees they manage to light, but cigars were too difficult. Still after it was all over, they walked about smoking in fine style. The result was as follows:—Rama Dinajee first, Staram Raghoo second, and Jeewa Gunno third. The Bandsmen's Race again caused a deal of amusement, the Big Drum being first, 1st Cornet second; 2nd and Cornet third. Messrs. Johnson and Irving were handicappers, Messrs. Fry, Pennock, and Twiss were the referees, and Mr. Devonshire starter. These coupled with the whole of the committee are to be congratulated on the great success of this gathering. Messrs. Sawyers and Seaford had the management of the bar, and they deserve credit, as the post is the most tedious one that the committee have. Taking the sports all round those who journeyed to Parel on Saturday must have been thoroughly pleased, and the alfresco dance was very largely attended. The grounds were illuminated with electric light, and dancing was kept up till midnight. The G. I. P. Railway Volunteers Band played under the able direction of Bandmaster Clyne during the afternoon and evening.

THE DISTRESS IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTH MARATHA COUNTRY.

The following Resolution was issued on Saturday with the Revenue Department:—

The Commissioners, C. D. and S. D., should be requested to instruct the Collectors of such districts in their respective Divisions as may have relief works opened therein, to include in the weekly season reports information giving the names of the talukas where Professional or Civil Agency Relief works are opened, distinguishing between the two classes, and stating the numbers of people employed thereon. Particulars concerning the Professional Agency works should be obtained from the Executive Engineers of the respective Districts.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

THE following is a return of prices of the staple food grain jowari, as they stood on the 22nd January 1892, in the talukas of the Deccan and Southern Maratha country affected by scarcity:—

District.	Talukas.	Jowari (per rupee) Lbs.	Tolas.
Bijapur	Badami	28	0
	Bagalkot	28	0
	Bagevadi	30	7
	Bijapur	31	30
	Hungund	28	0
	Muddebihal	29	8
	Sindgi	33	10
	Indi	33	0
Dharwar	Ron	32	37½
	Navalgund	27	15
	Gadag	29	0
		(Second sort)	
Sholapur	Sholapur	37	16
	Pandharpur	36	30
	Karmala	42	0
	Malsiras	42	0
	Barsi	42	0
	Madha	40	10
	Sangola	35	0

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

For Consent Decree.

668-91—Payne, G and S—F Eisenloher and others vs Ismaljee Allibhoy.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

601-91—Conroy and B—Nagurdas Permanundas vs Narrondas Culliandas.

610-91—Wadia, and G—Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan vs Perozbai.

Postponed Long Causes.

105-91—Chalk, W and S—Bebeebai vs Fatmabai and others—Khunderao M and In person—Part heard.

482-91—Chalk, W and S—H D Hovell vs Cursetjee Rustomjee—Macfarlane, E and H.

349-91—Wadia and G—Jehangir Nusserwanjee Mody vs C A Beyts and another—Little, S F and N—Part heard.

371-91—Roughton, and B—For pauper—Harischandra Wishwanath Joshi vs Bhowan Mahadeo Joshi—Muljee B. B.

21-91—Little, S, F, and N—Anandrao Dinanath vs The Municipal Commissioner—Crawford and B and Co. (not till Tuesday).

544-90—Little, S, F, and N—Esmaljee Ebhrahimjee Nuggree vs The Amritsur M Company—Thakoredas D and C.

667-89—Little, S, F, and N—Purmanandas Jeewandas vs Eduljee Sorabjee Daver—Payne G and S.

523-90—Conroy and B—Jewraj Corejee vs Javerbai—Payne, G and S.

657-90—Khunderaol M—Bai Shri Mahalaxmibai vs Ram krishna Ballal and another—Janardhan and A.

587-90—Payne G and S—Syed Hoossein valad Syed H Ali vs Hajee Miya valad Baloo Miya—Conroy and B.

427-91—Payne, G and S—H C Stephens vs Allibhoy Esmailji Crawford, B and Co.

496-91—K J Mantri—For pauper—Hurrichund Bhaoo Survey vs Succaram Ragoba Nagweker—M. H. Khan.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

237-91—Conroy and B—John Henry Todd and another vs Lukhmidas Purshotumdas—E Wilkin.

310-91—Conroy and B—J H Todd and another vs Lukmidas Purshotum—E Wilkin Part heard.

634-90—Crawford, B and Co.—The Bombay and Persia S N Co. vs Mahomed Abdulla and others—In person and Nanu and H.

381-89—Payne, G and S—Virjee Dayal vs Nathoo Valjee—Shamrao P.

219-91—Nanu and H—Krishnarao Bapoo Telang vs Runchordas Motiram and others—M H Khan.

570-90—Janardhan and A—Sorabjee Pestonjee vs Nusserwanjee Pestonje and another—In person.

607-90—Roughton and B—Buchoo Hajee Abdoolla vs Hajee Cassum Balladina—Bhaishunker and K

181-91—Little S F and N—Chabildas Ramdas vs Tooljabai—Bhaishunker and K

8-91—Ardasir H and D—Abdoolabhoy Abdool Rahman vs L Rivett Carnac—Muljee B B.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOLLOWING up the recent pamphlet published by the Humanitarian League, a petition to the Queen has been prepared praying that her Majesty will be pleased to discountenance the Royal Hunt. The memorialists declare their belief that the hunting of animals, under the conditions described by them in detail, is "unmanly, unwomanly, cruel, and demoralising," and they express the opinion that the State recognition and support of this practice has a highly detrimental influence. They also call attention to the fact that there exist among other more or less cruel "sports, hare or rabbit coursing and pigeon shooting, and they declare that they are "grieved to observe that when appeals are made for the discontinuance of these practices, the persons appealed to frequently reply that they do no worse than their social superiors, and point to the Queen's Hunt in confirmation of their statements."

A PARTICULARLY unlucky man is the Mayor of that district in Paris officially called the 17th Arrondissement. This gentleman, whose name is Level, has for years been pursued by an implacable foe who is always playing some trick upon him so as to make him look ridiculous. The latest exploit of this mysterious tormentor has been to send grotesque Christmas cards to a large number of persons "with all good wishes for the New Year from their friend Emile Level." On these cards is M. Level, dressed like a Mayor in a pantomime, with a false nose, and a wonderful dress coat most plentifully besprinkled with gold buttons and grotesque figures. Some considerable expense has been incurred in the printing of the offending picture, which is so solidly mounted as to cost threepence for the postage, which is invariably prepaid.

M. RUBINSTEIN has resolved to decline the munificent offer made to him for a farewell recital tour in the United States, as he has determined not to play the pianoforte in public any more. This refusal was unexpected, for the terms (5000*l.* per concert, or 25,000*l* for three months' work) might have tempted even M. Rubinstein. He also declined to give an evening to the Quartet Society of Milan, in which city he has recently been staying. But he accepted an invitation to a dinner at a Milan hotel offered by Verdi, and afterwards, before a briliant company, which included Boito and Piatti, he sat down at the pianoforte and played for two hours various pieces by Chopin, Mozart, Schumann, and himself.

ON the 29th ultimo the remains of the English sailors and soldiers (principally the former) who died during the Crimean War were transferred from the ruined cemetery at Beigos on the Upper Bosphorus to the English cemetery at Scutari. A Constantinople Correspondent says that Mr. Fane, the Charge d'Affaires, and the Consul-General, with the staff of the Embassy and the Consulate, were present at the ceremony. The Sultan sent a representative, and gave orders that every assistance should be rendered in showing honour to those who had died in defence of Turkey. A firing party attended and saluted. The tomb stones and remains have been carefully removed.

How suitors dealt with juries in the latter days of King Charles II. may be learnt from the letter of Roger Herbert to the Earl of Rutland, dated June 12, 1684, found lately among the Belvoir family papers. There had been a trial about tithes in the Court of King's Bench on the previous day, and Lord Rutland had gained the victory over the Duke of Buckingham. In these circumstances it appears to have been customary to reward the jury handsomely. "I have," says the Earl's correspondent, "been just now with Serjeant Leeke to know what I ought to give the jurymen, and he was of opinion a good while that every one of the twelve that served ought to have twelve guineas a man, because they were of great quality and fortunes in their country, and can be on purpose to serve. I seeming a little unwilling to it—as in truth I was—he ordered me to give them ten guineas apiece, and for the other nine that were in Town and returned upon the tales they are to have three guineas apiece, and a dinner at four this evening."

GEROME'S painting, "The Lion Awaiting his Prey," has been seized by the authorities of Minneapolis on the ground that it was brought into the United States without payment of duty. Officials of the same city have also seized a painting by Berne Bellecour. "Aux Armes," from the Salon of '91. Colonel Gross, who is in charge of the pictures, went to America last September, and the Custom House reports that no record of their importation can be found, and that there is no proof that they have ever been entered. It is believed that thirty or forty paintings of value have passed into the country without payment of the duty. The law being that such pictures are liable to seizure within three years after their arrival, it is considered probable that the Government will offer some of them for sale at public auction.

REFERRING to a recent example of the practice of burying the bodies of still-born children in coffins with adult persons, Dr. Dudfield, the medical officer of health for Kensington, suggests that the attention of the Secretary of State and of the London County Council should be called to the necessity for legislation on this subject. Dr. Dudfield points out the possibility of concealment of crime in this way, and is of opinion that the law should secure the registration of still births and the proper burial of still-born children.

THE Umberto I., of the Italian General Navigation Company, has just reached Genoa, and brings the following story: She was a day out from St. Vincent, with a crew of 88, and 366 passengers, when one night, the sea being perfectly calm, a cry was heard, "We are going to the bottom!" The boats were lowered, signals of distress were hoisted, and part of the crew kept the passengers quiet, for they were wild with fear. The water by this time had risen almost to six feet. Some officers and sailors dived and found that the damage must have happened when the coal had been put in at St. Vincent; one of the "hublots" had been broken. The leak was stopped as well as possible, and then all hands set to work at the pumps. The steamer's course was changed, and she put back to St. Vincent, which she reached after thirty-eight hours of anxiety.

IN connection with the proposed exhibition of the works of Meissonier in Paris next spring, the French Minister at Washington applied to the Treasury Department to ascertain whether pictures of the artist lent by American owners could be returned without being taxed a second time. Mr. Spaulding, the Acting-Secretary, replied that he had unfortunately failed to find in the law any authority for the remission of duties upon importations of foreign productions even when they had been previously imported upon payment of duty. Paintings owned by institutions established for the promotion and encouragement of art could be brought into the country again under a paragraph of the McKinley Act that allows them to enter duty free as the permanent property of such institutions. This taxing of art, and especially the retaxation of an American citizen's property, is one of the anomalies of the McKinley Tariff which will strike even the protectionist Frenchman as a peculiar exhibition of Western want of culture, for no European Power, however poor, resorts to raising revenue by taxing art.

A FRENCH medical journal has arrived at the conclusion that the annual mortality of the entire human race amounts, roughly speaking, to thirty-three millions of persons. This, it is observed implies that the average deaths per day are over ninety-one thousand, being at the rate of 3,730 an hour. The notion of sixty-two people dying every minute of the day and night all the year round presents our death statistics perhaps in the most lugubrious aspect that is possible. Pursuing his cheerful researches this authority finds that a fourth of the race die before completing their eighth year, and one-half before the end of the seventeenth year; but the average duration of life is nevertheless about 38 years. Further he has ascertained that centenarians are so rare that not more than one person in a hundred thousand attains this patriarchal stage.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN KATHIAWAR.

ON Wednesday evening at about 7 o'clock, a gang of seven men, six armed with *lathees*, and one with a large knife, stopped a bullock cart returning from Madhapore and robbed the inmates of the ornaments they had. It appears that a Memon of this place named Walli Omar and his son named Hussein were returning from their field near Madhapore about three miles from Rajkot in a bullock cart with five women who had gone to the field to pick cotton. Hussein, the son, was driving the cart. A little way from the field they were met by the depredators, one of whom stepping forward gave Hussein a blow with a stick. He fell down but managed immediately to rise and run to the field. His father was then beaten similarly and he too, so the report runs, managed to run away to the field. The women were then asked to divest themselves of the ornaments they had on their persons. These were anklets and earnings. Four women seeing no other alternative did as they were bidden to and gave away the articles. The fifth one said that her anklets were screwed up and could not be taken out, but she would endeavour to take them out with the aid of a twig or something. Pretending for a moment to be busily engaged in taking out the anklets, and while the attention of the dacoits was diverted to other women's ornaments she managed to make good her escape to the field. The ornaments taken away by the dacoits are supposed to be of Rs. 50 only. After this the men ran away and the party returned home where they reported the matter to the Agency and the State Police. The occurrence having taken place in the State limits the State Police are inquiring into the matter.—*Kathiawar Times.*

PRINCE DAMRONG IN THE DECCAN.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE DAMRONG and party arrived at Hyderabad on Tuesday night, and stayed at the Basheer Bagh as guests of His Highness the Nizam. The Prince was received with Royal honours, and the Resident and Minister, with their respective staffs, were present at the station, as also was Nawab Vicar-ul-Umrah, Bahadur. The train was about an hour late, and did not get in till nine o'clock at night, to the great discomfort of those who had to wait at the station without their dinner. The Prince's suite consists of Prince Prome, the Marquis Deves and Baron Soonthon. Mr. Varney, Secretary of the Legation, is with the party, and Major Hayes Saddler is the special officer deputed by the Government of India to accompany the Prince. On Thursday, the Prince and party breakfasted with His Highness, and then visited the Nizam College and schools. In the afternoon, the Nizam returned the Prince's visit. In the evening the Prince and party dined at the Residency. On Friday, Golcondah and the city were visited, and the Minister gave a dinner party at the Khana Bagh palace in the evening. On Saturday morning there was a cheeta hunt, followed by a breakfast at Asman Gudh, and more sight seeing. The visitors were to leave for Poona on Sunday morning.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

JANUARY 1892.

25, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
Municipal (Ward) Election.
26, Tuesday—Performance of Haydn's "Creation" by the Philharmonic Society.
28, Meeting of Municipal Corporation for Final Approval of Bye-laws.
30, Mr. Mills at the Novelty Theatre
31, Volunteer Cauren Parade, Cathedral, 6 p.m.

FEBRUARY.

1, Monday—Municipal (Chamber of Commerce) Elections.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Society, "Merchant of Venice."
2, Tuesday—Yacht Club Regatta.
3, Wednesday—Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Secretariat.
4, Thursday—"Club" Cup Race Back Bay Baths.
Yacht Club Regatta.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Society "Merchant of Venice."
6, Saturday—Bombay Volunteer Artillery Camp opens, Mahalaxmi Fort.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Society "Merchant of Venice."
8, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
Municipal (Justice) Elections.
Poona Sky Races.
10, Wednesday—Poona Sky Races.
12, Friday—Dance at the Ladies Gymkhana.
13, Saturday—Annual Inspection, B. V. Artillery, Mahalaxmi Fort.
Gymkhana Steeplechase (Open) and Bombay Sky Races.
15, Monday—"Wheal" Cup Competition, Mahalaxmi Fort.
16, Tuesday—Lady Harris's Fancy Dress Ball, Bombay.
Volunteer Artillery Camp closes, Mahalaxmi Fort.
17, Wednesday—Scottish Orphanage Concert at the Town Hall.
18, Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
19, Friday—Municipal (Fellows) Elections.
Dance at the Ladies Gymkhana.
20, Saturday—Gymkhana Steeplechase (Open) and Bombay Sky Races.
22, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
24, Wednesday—Byculla Club Ball.
25, Thursday—"Acworth" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Half Yearly Meeting, Yacht Club.
27, Saturday—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Half-Yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club.

MARCH.

1, Tuesday—Expected Completion of the Tansa Duct Works.
Bombay Races.
3, Thursday—"Club" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Bombay Races.
5, Saturday—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Annual Soiree of the Cercle Litteraire, Dinshaw Petit.
7, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
10, Thursday—Bandar Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
17, Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
21, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th January as compared with the statement of the 12th January:—

	January 12. Rs.	A.	P.	January 18. Rs.	A.	P.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,70,39,160	0	3	1,81,47,824	12	0
Other Deposits, &c.	6,35,29,643	15	4	6,33,50,035	2	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,56,070	7	5	4,77,738	8	11
Sundries	25,75,853	13	7	28,68,357	12	7
	Rs. 10,87,46,188	4	7	10,95,63,934	3	11
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	84,14,761	8	0	60,95,472	8	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	64,12,105	0	0	64,14,225	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,00,75,981	1	0	1,11,53,847	7	9
Credits on do.	70,21,522	15	4	84,02,967	15	5
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,33,42,815	14	2	2,52,02,831	2	4
Balances with other Banks	15,03,057	12	10	14,07,646	14	9
Bullion	16,40,663	1	11	16,46,851	4	2
Deal Stock	12,93,015	15	11	12,01,822	5	11
Stamps	10,685	6	0	10,635	13	10
Sundries	19,40,707	12	8	18,13,744	8	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,69,14,161	3	0	1,57,92,335	1	3
Do. at Branches	3,02,62,703	4	9	3,01,20,513	2	3
	Rs. 10,87,46,188	4	7	10,95,63,934	3	11

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 18th January, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	2,89,052	Inc.
Do. at Branches	7,89,713	do.
Other Deposits	1,79,571	Dec.
Post Bills	75,332	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	21,16,172	Dec.
Loans	10,77,863	do.
Accounts of Credit	13,81,145	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	18,60,015	do.
Cash at Head Office	11,19,326	do.
Do. at Branches	1,57,310	do.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 16th January, 1892.)

DESCRIPTION.	1892.	1891.	Inc. Dec. for the week.	Inc. Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	45,988	45,450	..	534	..	14,846
Goods	51,479	55,011	..	3,571	..	16,331
Other earnings	6,009	3,893	2,142	..	1,379	..
Weekly total	1,03,381	1,05,324	..	1,963	..	..
Aggregate	2,27,334	2,47,902	..	..	..	20,563

BY the death of Dr. Leon Pinsher the Jews of the South Russian capital have lost their best adviser and philanthropist. An Odessa correspondent says:—The Hirsch scheme, of founding a Jewish autnomy abroad for absorbing the great mass of the Russian Jews, was greatly based on the lines set forth in a lengthy brochure by Dr. Pinsker, published ten years ago at Berlin, under the title of "Auto-emancipation," an English translation of which remarkable pamphlet was recently published in London. The deceased had only a few weeks ago resigned, owing to rapidly failing health, the presidency of the local Jewish Benevolent Society and the Hirsch Committee.

THE LICENSE OF THE BAR AND CROSS-EXAMINATION.

CORRESPONDENCE is progressing in the *Times* on the rights of counsel in cross-examination. One of the earliest is by "A Barrister of Twelve Years' Standing." He says:—

"There would not be such an outcry against us barristers if we were to leave off whining in public about the 'honour of the Bar.' It is sickening hypocrisy to those inside the profession, and irritating nonsense to those outside. The 'honour of the Bar' allows us to receive and keep heavy fees for work we have not done. The wrong is in keeping the fees where we have not done the work. This same honour kindly also allows us to receive fees for work which we know that in all probability we shall not be able to do. It allows us to support a weak case by making accusations against innocent people to shelter our own clients. It allows us to make horrible insinuations which we know we cannot prove, but which we hope will have weight with the jury, and only to withdraw them when we find that they will not pay. The 'honour of the Bar' is so universal and well recognised amongst us that it is quite customary to hear one barrister say of another, 'He's is a very good fellow; if he's opposed to you and you have to leave the court he will never do you a dirty trick.' Barristers are, of course, all gentlemen before they become barristers. They change rapidly afterwards. Let anyone who doubts this attend the Middlesex or Old Baily Sessions and hear the language and subjects of conversation. A 'grand night' on circuit would also be instructive. The artifices used by many barristers, without any strong public protest from others, to obtain briefs on behalf of prisoners are horrible and contemptible. In short, it is a fact that barristers, as a whole, are not honourable till they are successful, and when successful anything disgraceful which they do is, of course, 'noble.' The judges evidently agree, because, in spite of the 'great assistance' which they always say they hope they will have from the Bar when first appointed, and always say they have obtained on the rare occasions when they retire—in spite of this, the moment they become judges they at once cease to treat barristers as if they were gentlemen, unless perchance they are noble, in other words, leaders. I am tempted to sign my name for the pleasure of a row, but, not being Irish and disliking the idea of being boycotted, I will sign myself "A Barrister of Twelve Years' Standing."

Mr. R. St. J. Corbet writes: Sir,—It were well if some improvement in the method and manner of cross-examining witnesses were the result of your first leading article in the issue of December 23. You have given expression to the thoughts of many minds, and called attention to an abuse of legal license intolerable on the eve of the year 1892. We are not living in the days of Captain Marryat's first Lieutenants, the bullies and bears of the Navy, and though it may be said these rough old Lieutenants converted baby middies into smart officers and fighting sea-dogs, it cannot be denied that their successors turn out just as good an article by methods far more refined and legitimate.

The spirit of the old first Lieutenants still lingers in the Law Courts, and has deservedly met with the censure of *The Times*. Counsel learned in the law are equally skilled in the ways of brutality and inconsideration, and for no good purpose whatsoever. The truth is just as easily elicited in a Court of Justice by questions direct, courteous, and searching, as by enuendous suggestions, and bullying.

It seems difficult for a cross-examiner to believe that by any possibility a hostile witness can be a gentleman or gentle woman, a respectable person, or one of honour, sensitiveness, and refinement. He or she must be roughly seized by the shoulders, shaken, jostled, and trounced, and the very meanest advantage must be taken of a slip which may be wholly due to nervousness. In fact, it is high art so to bother, excite, and worry a witness that a slip may be made and an opportunity given for taking an advantage. Nothing is sacred; anything may be raked up; matters disreputable may be hinted at; persons absent may be besmirched; the witness must be treated as if a liar or provaricator at the least. Nothing, however, is gained for the cause of justice by this procedure; indeed, justice is not infrequently frustrated, and if prisoners hang that jurymen may dine, too many witnesses are spread-eagled that a Court may laugh and cross-examiners be considered clever.

Much of the cross-examination in the Bacarrat, Russell, and Pearl cases was vain and perfectly useless in the interest of truth and justice, and by no stretch of critiicism could be said to redound to the credit of the cross-examiners. Judges have the power of protecting the honour and fair fame of witnesses, and of taking care that even shady witnesses shall not be bullied and harried out of all reason; but they rarely exercise the power, presumably, because they have been smart cross-examiners themselves. One Judge went so far as to declare a recent case had been conducted "nobly"—nobly, forsooth, after a cross-examining counsel had been compelled in common decency to apologize for suggestions and innuendoes. Most pertinently, Sir, did you ask of the Russell case, "Was that, by the way, conducted 'nobly' by solicitor and counsel on the petitioner's side?

No one supposes that a witness-box is a drawing-room, a parlour, or a poor man's kitchen, but the persons who enter it hail from these places and are at a loss to see why, as they enter the box, all the amenities of civilized life at home should be trampled upon or forgotten. Witnesses are not made better or more truthful by being treated as if habituated to the rough and scarcely civilized ways of a Court. No consideration is shown them; no effort is made to put them at ease. On the contrary, the first thing to do is, in the slang of the day, to "put a knife in" them. That some witnesses are rogues is undeniable, but my complaint is that cross-examiners make no distinction—all are fish; indeed, a refined man and extremely sensitive woman are more bullied and more outrageously treated than the toughest prizefighter and the least tender charwoman.

I shall probably be told that I am a layman and understand none of these things. I take leave to say I have enough common sense to know that the cause of justice would be better served and the reluctance to bear witness to the truth be minimized if cross-examining counsel improved their methods and manners and adapted them more closely to the age in which we live. It is plain there is a deal of the old naval lieutenant's spirit in the attorney of to-day, but he certainly will never mend his ways until he has a good example set him. The floor of a Law Court, in a word, is not the deck of a canal barge.

Mr. Cecil Cowper, writing from the Temple, says:—"I trust that you will afford me space to notice some of the observations made by your correspondent "A Barister of Twelve Years' Standing." It seems to me that your correspondent has put himself out of court as to the value of his judgment on the gentlemanlike qualities of his brethren. He writes with a touch of Hibernian phraseology—though he repudiates the nationality—'that barristers are, of course, all gentlemen before they become barristers,' adding 'they change rapidly afterwards.' As your correspondent has, on his own showing, been undergoing a deteriorating process for twelve years from the Bayard-like characteristics which he no doubt possessed before in an evil moment he chose the Bar as a profession, I do not propose to canvas his observations on gentility—indeed, I am precluded from doing so, as I am myself disqualified by several years of the deteriorating influence. I have not heard my own friends 'whining in public about the honour of the Bar.' I have not therefore 'been sickened by it,' nor have I had an opportunity of observing the 'irritation' among lay people 'at the nonsense.' I agree with your correspondent—though I fail to see how it supports his case—that it is quite customary for counsel who are called away to feel sure that their opponents will not be guilty of dirty tricks in their absence. I know there are untrustworthy exceptions, but I believe the rule to have been correctly—if inadvertently—stated by your correspondent. I should like a few details of the 'horrible artifices' by which many barristers obtain briefs on behalf of prisoners, and I should be inclined to think that there is too much rhetoric and generalisation about the remark 'that it is a fact that barristers as a whole are not honourable until they are successful.' Again, your correspondent forgets his own premises when he makes it a reproach against the judges 'that the moment they become judges they at once cease to treat barristers as if they were gentlemen.' Surely, your correspondent should see that he is only paying an involuntary tribute to the perspicacity of Her Majesty's judges. Stripped of its peculiar logic and discursive observations, your correspondent's letter only indicates two complaints against cross-examination. One is that a weak case is supported by accusation against innocent people to 'shelter' our own clients; the other is that 'horrible insinuations' are made, which counsel know they cannot prove, solely to influence a jury, and to be withdrawn when it is found that they will not pay. From the whole tone of your correspondent's letter I am certain that, despite the deteriorating process he has undergone, he could never be guilty of conduct such as this, and I would ask him in common charity to entertain the same belief of the bulk of his brethren of the Bar. I do not disguise my own opinion, though I offer it with very great difference, that the correspondence you have published, so far as it has been really germane to the subject, may exercise a very beneficial influence. I have often been struck by a certain want of consideration and good feeling which has characterised some cross-examinations. An unnecessary and unfeeling harshness has been exhibited towards persons in a novel and always far from pleasant position when those persons have not by their conduct in the box deserved it, or before they have shown that they deserve it. One cannot be surprised at this tendency, which is rather the result of habit and routine than the result of settled purpose; at the same time it is to be deprecated as savouring rather of terrorism than of fair play, and as being, therefore, unsuited for a court of justice. In conclusion, I should like to say, referring to another of your correspondent's strictures, that I am not aware that counsel have any opportunity of knowing what may and what may not be provable except from their instructions, from which they naturally draw materials for cross-examination. As regards solicitors who have put unfounded and scandalous instructions before them, I believe that many barristers, when those solicitors afterwards wish to instruct them, take as firm ground as to the conduct of their cases as I am convinced that your correspondent himself would do."

"From Temple Bar to E. C." writes:—"A Barrister of Twelve Years' Standing" has hit the mark. We hear far too much, not 'whining but self-complacent tall talk, concerning the 'honour of the Bar.' I for one fail to see in what respect a barrister *per se* is so immeasurably superior, as he often appears to think, to men who have adopted other walks in life. To the soldier or sailor who risks life and health in his country's service special honour is doubtless due. But why so to the man who stands ready to accept the brief, and pocket the guineas, of any common rogue or malefactor, and who, as your correspondent points out, often stoops to the most contemptible devices in order to obtain the job? In his letter upon the scandalous license of cross-examination degrading alike to the victim and his persecutor, 'J. P.' remarks that 'commercial men do not bring their cases into court. He is right; they do not. They do not care, as a rule, to encounter the irrelevant insults of the 'forensic bully,' or the cheap sneers of the presiding judge—who often understands but imperfectly the points at issue—at the lower ethical standard which is supposed to exist east of Temple Bar. Far out of their cloudless empyrean of an assumed spotless morality our legal luminaries frown down upon the wicked toilers in the marts of the world, which they are prone to regard as sinks of corruption. Another and, to my mind, more correct view of the case is that, all the chatter about the 'honour of the Bar' notwithstanding, City men are fully as upright and honourable as the members of the legal profession, and the lofty airs of superior virtue adopted by many of the latter towards the former are at once offensive and ridiculous."

"Counsel" says:—"May I call attention to a point which has not hitherto been noticed in the letters upon the subject? Judges fail to check the gross and outrageous license of counsel, not so much, I believe, through sympathy with such artistic mud-bedaubings of helpless victims, mindful of their own past exploits in the same field, as through timidity, and the natural desire to shun a passage of arms with the big bullies of the Courts. Occupants of the Bench have generally arrived at that time of life when the love of ease is predominant. The power of leading counsel to lighten the labours of a judge is well known, and even in the case of those whose assistance is less important professional good-fellowship will prevent a judge interfering to give a witness the protection he has a right to expect. Hence we are so often treated to the unsavoury exhibition of judge and counsel bandying compliments across the mangled body of a wretched witness. Let me suggest that by the aid of photography and the phonograph Lord Shrewsbury should add to his collection a faithful record of what goes on in the torture chambers of the end of the 19th century. Perhaps the prospects of the reproduction of their brutalities *ad infinitum* for the benefit of more civilised nations might shame our forensic swashbucklers into some closer imitation of the manners and restraints of gentlemen."

"A Good Witness" writes:—"Thirty years' experience in courts of law has convinced me that the testimony of your average witness in *nisi prius* cases is misleading, because at best incomplete, until it has been properly sifted by cross-examination, and that men and women are so prone to espouse the cause of the side upon which they are 'called' that they require, as a rule, to be well 'shaken up' in order to bring their minds back to a proper balance, in which, in spite of preconceived notions, they will speak the truth, and the whole truth. Let a witness when he enters the box treat the cross-examining counsel with the same frankness and courtesy as he has just shown to the gentleman who has examined him 'in chief,' and he will seldom have cause to complain. And, further, let him remember every opportunity will be given in re-examination to explain apparent discrepancies; and that, over and above all, there is the highly trained mind of the presiding judge and the knowledge of the world of the twelve good men and true in the jury-box whose only interest in the matter is to see fair play all round. If duly impressed with these considerations, he will give his evidence without partisanship or *arriere pensee*, and will thus best serve the true interests of the side upon which he is called. He may even hope to win for himself the flattering record of having proved a good witness."

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegraphic communication with Assab and Massowah interrupted through failure of Assab-Perim cable.

Gunboat will leave Perim for Assab every Thursday, and Sunday during interruption of cable.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th January, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	23	5	8 p.m.	13	38
Teheran	24	12	47 p.m.	..	33
Suez	24	10	20 p.m.	1	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 24th January, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	42	..	2
" Kurrachee	...	13	..	1

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 23RD OF JANUARY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation since 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·230	S E	3	56·6	53·1	94	0·30	0·90	—0·59
Agra	30·229	Calm.	5	56·6	53·6	94	0·53	0·68	+0·19
Cawnpore	30·167	N N W	7	70·0	54·0	90	0·17	0·21	..
Allahabad	30·118	E S E	10	77·0	51·4	90	0·27	0·27	—0·97
Jhansi	30·198	Calm.	5	56·4	51·7	94	0·95	1·23	+0·68
Jacobabad	30·229	N N W	3	71·4	42·1	90	...	0·08	—0·01
Karachi	30·122	N E	8	74·5	55·0	83	...	0·31	—0·97
Ajmere	30·226	Calm.	3	64·2	52·3	23	0·17	1·19	+0·73
Deesa	29·150	N N E	..	65·6	51·4	81	..	0·55	—0·40
Rajkote	30·151	N E	9	72·0	50·0	78	...	..	—0·35
Veraval	30·138	N	6	...	54·3	79	..	..	...
Neemuch	30·195	N E	22	71·2	51·8	36	..	0·01	—0·36
Indore	30·192	Calm.	3	70·5	46·6	97	...	0·65	—0·16
Sangor	30·167	Calm.	8	74·8	51·9	92	0·38	0·40	—1·75
Jubbulpur	30·168	Calm.	3	80·9	54·9	100	0·55	0·65	—1·16
Hoshangabad	30·169	N E	6	79·8	53·8	89	0·03	0·03	—1·43
Khandwa	30·138	N N W	4	78·7	49·5	78	0·01	0·01	—1·21
Raipur	30·128	W S W	4	82·5	60·2	62	..	...	—1·09
Nagpur	30·109	E S E	9	85·8	65·3	67	..	...	—1·40
Amraoti	30·087	E N E	7	84·8	64·8	59	..	...	—1·22
Akola	30·112	N W	7	85·5	63·9	59	..	..	—2·48
Surat	30·128	N W	L	84·0	54·9	89	..	..	—0·20
Malegaon	30·172	W N W	7	81·4	46·5	75	..	..	—1·47
Bombay	30·081	N N E	14	80·9	63·0	59	...	0·01	—0·86
Poona	30·144	Calm.	10	85·0	51·9	69	..	0·02	—1·04
Sholapore	30·105	S E	10	91·7	63·1	59	..	...	—1·80
Ratnagiri	30·096	N	15	84·9	64·9	57	..	0·01	—0·87
Belgaum	30·058	W S W	6	85·3	60·4	33	..	1·51	—0·49
Goa	30·033	N N E	17	85·1	71·6	76	..	...	..
Karwar	30·017	N E	4	83·7	68·4	91	..	0·54	—2·61
Mangalore	30·049	E	3	87·8	73·4	77	..	2·01	—1·68
Calicut	30·040	E	7	88·3	73·5	71	..	3·97	—3·44
Cochin	30·035	N E	M	91·7	69·1	70	...	9·07	—0·74
Bangalore	30·163	E S E	5	81·7	56·9	77	..	0·66	—3·90
Secunderabad	30·138	E S E	10	82·7	60·4	77	..	...	—2·09
Masulipatm	30·133	S E	11	85·1	71·5	79	...	...	—8·39
Bellary	30·125	Calm.	5	88·9	64·8	75	..	0·72	—1·72
Cuddapah	30·127	E	..	88·0	66·4	62	...	0·53	—6·40
Madras	30·103	E	11	84·2	75·2	66	...	10·12	—14·13
Coimbatore	30·139	N	5	90·3	66·3	80	..	1·45	—4·40
Trichinopoly	30·113	N N E	6	86·6	65·9	81	..	4·68	—6·42
Negapatam	30·068	N W	12	81·8	74·7	79	..	33·97	+1·81
Columbo, (22nd Jan.)	30·013	N	7	82·5	72·0	77	0·04	33·42	+11·52

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased either moderately or slowly at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Karachi, Sholapur, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Masulipatam, Madras and Negapatam, but has increased in other districts. The rise has been rapid at Jacobabad, Jhansi, Ajmere, Neemuch, Saugor, Khandwa, and Malegaon, brisk at Deesa, and moderate or slight in other places. Readings are very high in the Indus Valley, and very low on and off the West Coast, from Goa southwards as far as Cochin. Gradients are moderate to slight. The barometer reads below the normal at Belgaum and Karwar, and above it elsewhere. Winds in the Punjab, Berar, Central India, and the Central and North-West Provinces are feebly cyclonic, while north-westerly, south-easterly, and north-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong at Ratnagiri, Goa, and Neemuch, fresh at Allahabad, Bombay, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Madras, and Negapatam, and moderate to light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Sholapur, 12 at Secunderabad, and 10 at Calicut, Rajkote, Neemuch, and Allahabad. The maximum temperature variations are generally small except at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Ajmere, Deesa and Rajkote (11° to 20° below the normal) and at Indore Neemuch, Khandwa and Malegaon (3° to 9° below the normal). The highest maximum was 92° at Sholapur and Cochin. Nights are very hot at Masulipatam, Madras, Mangalore, Sholapur, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur, Jubulpore, Ajmere, Agra and Delhi, but elsewhere the departures are moderate. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Jacobabad (42°). Humidity has risen considerably in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and at Rajkote, Veraval, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Surat, while the changes in other districts are irregular and unimportant. The skies are densely clouded in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and at Ajmere, Indore, Neemuch, and Jubulpore and partially clouded in several other places. Nearly an inch of rain has fallen at Jhansi, between half and three-fourths of an inch at Agra and Jubulpore, and light to moderate showers at Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Ajmere, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Delhi. The small depression noticed in yesterday's report has disappeared, but the weather in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and at Saugor, Jubulpore and Hoshangabad is excessively damp and cloudy, and promises more rain there. Elsewhere, the weather is more or less damp and cloudy, but the other meteorological conditions being unfavourable, no rain seems likely at present. The thermal differences between the stations lying to the north and south of lat. 21°, are great and are likely to cause an increase of wind.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 23.

The barometic changes are irregular. The barometer has risen fast in large parts of North-Western and Central India; it is generally fallen Elsewhere. Readings are highest; extreme in the North-West, and lowest in South Konkan Coast. The small depression, which was crossing India, is now apparently near Amraoti. The depression is very slight. Winds blow easterly to northerly over Northern and Central India; and variable around the Bay. The force is strong on the West Coast. The temperature has fallen from moderately to rapidly at most of the central stations, and the mean temperature exceeds the normal average only in Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Madras. Rain has fallen over the North-West Provinces, the east of the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, and the Central Provinces; the heaviest amount is one and half-inch in Jeypore. Conditions appear to be locally unsettled on the South Konkan Coast.

JAN. 24.

The barometer has fallen in Burma, North Bengal, and at one or two stations on the west and south of the Peninsula; but it has risen elsewhere. The general distribution is of an ordinary anticyclonic type, and there is no sign of any change. Winds blow from a normal directions, they are westerly down the Gangetic Plain, northerly to north-easily over the Bay, easterly on the west coast and the Central Provinces. The force is fresh on the Bombay coast. The temperature is generally risen, though changes are rather irregular. The mean temperature is high for the season, except in central India. Rain has fallen in Behar, east of the North-West Provinces, and South Carnatic Coast. The heaviest fall is half-an-inch in Beneras and Cuddalore. Signs of unsettledness have disappeared from Northern India. The weather will now probably for a time be fine and warm in the North-West, and showery in the Carnatic.

THE Sub-Treasury in New York has till lately been much incommoded by an enormous accumulation of pennies. The proprietors of the "penny in the slot" machines have chiefly their head-quarters in New York, and to these are forwarded the contents of the machines scattered throughout the country. In the summer and autumn the amount thus received in pennies was enormous. It is said that the strong room at the Sub-Treasury held several tons of these coins. Since then an effort has been made to get rid of them. Quantities have been shipped to other cities, and a great number have been sent to the Mint in Philadelphia, to be polished up and made presentable to meet the fresh demand that comes with the holiday season.

AT Oberleschen, in Germany, a few days ago, a man named Schwabe, seventy years old, killed his wife aged seventy-two. The woman had been a great sufferer for years and was bed-ridden. In her paroxysms of bodily anguish she often cried: "Would to heaven I were dead; Kill me; Relieve yourself of a burden and me of pain." While Schwade stood by her beside the other day listening to the poor woman's terrible appeals to rid her bodily torments, the husband, says a German contemporary, in a fit of despair, seized a bootjack and beat her to death. Schwabe has been arrested.

LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

MUSIC AND ITS MASTERS.

ANTON RUBINSTEIN, in a book entitled "Music and its Masters," expresses some opinions about composers, old and new. Of Mozart he says: "Gluck did great things before him, and even opened new paths; but, compared with Mozart, he is stony. Yes, divine creations! Everything full of light! I could exclaim for ever 'Eternal sunshine in music, thy name is Mozart!' Speaking of Schubert, Herr Rubinstein compares him in an unflattering manner with women: "God created woman, the most beautiful thing in creation, but full of faults. He did not perfect her, in the conviction that she herself, with all her charms, would outweigh all that was imperfect; and so it is with Schubert's compositions—his melody makes up for any fault there may be." Of Berlioz he says: "Brilliantly coloured, effective and interesting is all he writes, but all laboured, artificial, neither grand nor beautiful, neither deep nor high; and if you play one of his compositions on the pianoforte, even in a duet, and thus take from it the colour of varied instrumentation there remains nothing." Here is what he says of Wagner:—"The declaration of the infallibility of the Pope has perhaps spoiled the Catholic religion for many. If Wagner had composed, published, and carried out his operas, without talking about them in his writings, people would praise, blame, love or dislike them, as they do every composition; but his declaring himself to be the only true religion arouses opposition and protest. He has indeed composed remarkable things ('Lohengrin,' the 'Meistersinger,' and the overture to 'Faust' especially), but the pretentiousness and dogmatism of his creations spoil most of them for me. Their want of naturalness and simplicity are unsympathetic to me."

THE ADVANCEMENT OF HIGHER MUSICAL EDUCATION.

During the year which has just dawned an important step will be taken in the advancement of higher musical education. The splendid building which, thanks to the munificence of Mr. Samson Fox, is now being erected for the Royal College of Music upon ground adjacent to the Imperial Institute, was expected to be finished next May; but owing to the long frosts of last winter it will probably not then be ready, although it is confidently hoped that it will be officially opened by the Prince of Wales at the commencement of the autumn term. The accommodation, both as to residence and tuition, will thus be greatly increased, and the Royal College will be one of the best equipped professional academies of music in Europe. Ground has even been left for the building of a chapel and a threatre—the one for sacred music, the other for operas and operatic acting—when some wealthy person or persons as enthusiastic as Mr. Fox shall come forward to supply the money required. But, even as it stands, the new Royal College of Music will be a magnificent building, devoted to the study of the musical art in its strictest sense. Moreover, thanks to its numerous open scholarships, the poorest will be lodged, boarded, and taught upon precisely the same scale as the wealthiest. As this institution has been founded, and endowed to the extent of 100,000*l.* or more, partly doubtless owing to Royal effort, but wholly by voluntary subscription, the result would seem to indicate that if we are not a musical nation, we are at any rate not sparing money in the endeavour to become so.

THE NEW ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

The question, however, will now shortly arise as to the proper disposition of the building which the Royal College students are about to vacate. This important point has, we believe, not yet been officially decided, but we have the best authority to state that according to present intentions the old school will be utilised as a succursale to the new. Many students yet unsuited to higher class tuition even now present themselves at the Royal College, and these young people will, after the autumn, be placed for preliminary training in the old school adjoining Alexandra House. They will be allowed to remain there only until they have attained a certain standard; when, if they wish to continue their studies, they must perforce be content to be drafted into the Royal College itself. The plan is a bold one, and if it can be carried out, it indisputably will increase the efficiency and strength of the College. Another proposal, that the old building shall be converted into a West-end school for amateurs on the lines of the Guildhall School, cannot, it seems, be accepted, if only for reasons of space.

THE OLDEST OPERA GOER IN THE WORLD.

An amateur who is probably the oldest opera-goer, and Mozart-lover in the world, to wit, Herr Jacob Mayer, the wealthy Austrian banker, heard "Don Giovanni" at its first representation in German at Vienna, in 1805, and was also present, eighty-six years later, at the performance of the opera for the Mozart centennial at the Vienna Opera House on the 5th instant. A German version by Bitter was, it is true, issued in MS. as early as two years after the original performance of "Don Giovanni," with Da Ponte's Italian text, in 1787; and various translations by Schroder and others were published early in the century in various parts of Germany; but no German adaptation of the libretto had been heard in Vienna till 1805, when Jacob Mayer, then a boy of eleven, was present at the performance. Now, although only three years short of a hundred years old, he is stated to be still a regular attendant two or three nights weekly at his box at the Vienna Opera House, where he is by far the oldest subscriber. Fifteen years ago Herr Mayer went to Bayreuth, and, at the age of over 80, was converted to Wagnerism, although his new love did not in the least disturb his affection for "Don Giovani," which, it is alleged, he has heard in various capitals upwards of a thousand times. Herr Jacob Mayer is one of the very few men still living who can boast of having seen Beethoven at a concert.

THE LATE ALFRED CELLIER.

Mr. Alfred Cellier was able before his death to complete the whole of the music to "The Mountebanks," with the exception of the overture. For this, courteously refusing Mr. Carpll's kind offer to help him, he resolved to use a concert overture composed in strict "form" some years ago, but which has never yet been brought to a public hearing. Consequently every note of the music of "The Mountebanks," which will be given at the Lyric Theatre at the rehearsal on Saturday (now finally fixed for 2·30 p.m., instead of 11·30 a.m.), and at the performance on Monday night, will be from the pen of the deceased musician. Cellier was laid in his grave at Norwood, yesterday in the presence of his two brothers, Messrs. Sedger and Caryll, and almost the all male staff of the Lyric, Mr. B.C. Stephenson, his librettist, Messrs. T. and E. Chappell, his publishers, and other friends.

Mr. Weist Hill was interred yesterday at Bromton. Among those who were present were his son and son-in-law, upwards of thirty of the professors of the Guildhall School, of which he was Principal, Sir George Grove, Mr. Barnby and other representatives of various institutions with which the deceased was connected and a large number of pupils and friends.

THE DEMON OF MUSIC.

Rubinstein has blame mixed with some praise to bestow on Liszt. "I would call him the demon of music. He scorches by his power, intoxicates with his phantasy, enchants by his loveliness, carrying one with him in his flight up to the heights, and dragging one down to the deepest depths, adopting all forms, whether real or ideal, knowing and capable of everything, but in everything false, untruthful, affected and designing. In each of his compositions one notices the intention and is vexed. Programme music carried to the extreme, everlasting attitudinising in his sacred compositions before God, in his orchestral works before the public, in his arrangement of songs, before their composers—enough, always and in everything, posing!" Of Meyerbeer, we read: "This composer has been over-valued in France, and undervalued in Germany. Many musicians who speak against him would be glad if they could write like him." About Mendelssohn, he says. "One of the chief reasons why 'that great composer' is nowadays undervalued even by musicians is that he enjoyed great fame while living, which necessarily called forth a reaction latter.

AN ANECDOTE OF GOETHE AND MENDELSSOHN.

In a preliminary instalment, published by the "Deutsche Rundschau," of the papers left by Baroness Jenny von Gustedt, the friend Goethe, there is an anecdote about Goethe and the young Mendelssohn, when the latter was in Weimar, about 1825. One afternoon Mendelssohn was playing at Goethe's house, in the presence of a numerous party of friends, who, however, were much interested in a new number of the "Chaos" (a weekly paper, edited by Frau von Goethe and contributed to by Goethe himself), and were, therefore, inattentive to the music and loudly laughing and talking. All at once the door opened, and Goethe entered, casting such angry and contemptuous looks on the party that they felt like the criminals. He passed them without saluting, and taking Mendelssohn by the arm, led him out of the room. Shortly after Goethe scolded his daughter Ottile, and ordered her to tell her guests what he thought of their conduct.

QUEEN Natalie of Servia has written to her friend Princess Pauline Urusoff the following: "I intend to spend the rest of the winter in the neighbourhood of Nice and the spring in Florence. I request you to pray to God to bring about the miracle and let justice be done to me at last."

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Margarine Mixture.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.

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IN GOLDEN TINS. THE BEST BRAND.
Specially Packed for India, in ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 14, & 28 lb. tins
A DAILY TREAT. TRY IT FOR YOURSELF.
ONCE TRIED NONE OTHER USED.
THE ATTENTION OF STOREKEEPERS is called to this high class Brand. It remains in good condition in the hottest weather and gives universal satisfaction.

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A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, 4*th Feb.*, 1891.

MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.

Hoping you will show this to the world's living sufferers,

I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

Ulcers, Abscesses Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.

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NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

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FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

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"CADBURY'S COCOA has in a remarkable degree those natural elements of sustenance which give the system endurance and hardihood, building up muscle and bodily vigour, with a steady action that renders it a most acceptable and reliable beverage."—*Health.*

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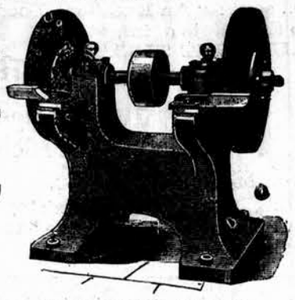

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Old Bushmills Pure Malt Whiskey

Established 1784.

Distillery: Co. ANTRIM, IRELAND.

Head Offices: 1, HILL STREET, BELFAST.

First Prize Medal, Cork, 1883.
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ONLY GOLD MEDAL for Whiskey, PARIS, 1889.

BUSHMILLS WHISKEY is absolutely pure, nothing but the best Malted Barley being used in the manufacture.

Trade Mark.

Take a little trouble to try Old Bushmills. It will be a more serious trouble afterwards to be noted for keeping the finest Whiskey round. To ensure purity it is advisable to get that bottled by the Company, the labels, capsules, and corks bearing their name. A dozen case contains two gallons.

OLD POT STILLS ONLY.

Edmund Yates,

"His Recollections & Experiences," Vol. I., page 251, says:—

I COULD not afford good wine, and would not give bad; but there was some Irish Whiskey which I procured through Mayne Reid ("BUSHMILLS" was its name), which was highly esteemed.

Writing in the *World* of Dec. 22, 1886, he says:—

MENTION made, in certain *Reminiscences* of mine, of a pleasant and wholesome alcoholic stimulant, called **"Bushmills Whiskey,"** has led the proprietors of the famous Distillery to assure me that their alcohol is still extant in its pristine excellence, and, to confirm the assurance, send me a specimen of their produce. "All taps," we are assured by Mr. Stiggins, "is wanity;" but I am glad to find that a favourite "wanity" of my youth is as mellow and as innocuous as when first introduced to my notice by my old friend, Captain Mayne Reid.

600 Opinions. 600

W. Sinclair Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.S., writes from London—"I have appreciated your old Whiskey very much, and recommend it to my patients."

"Land and Water" says—"Of all spirits, Whiskey is the most wholesome, and one of the finest 'brands' of that spirit I have ever tasted is Old Bushmills."

"The County Gentleman" says—"Connoisseurs giving Old Bushmills a trial cannot fail to appreciate its mellowness and flavour."

"Licensed Victuallers' Gazette" says—"We have sampled specimens of Old Bushmills Whiskey, and are quite of our old friend Captain Mayne Reid's opinion, that it has no superior."

"The Court Circular" says—"Old Bushmills can be specially recommended for its exceptionally pleasant flavour."

PARIS EXHIBITION. OLD BUSHMILLS BEAT ALL. JUDGES AWARDED IT THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR WHISKEY.

The Bushmills Company will be glad to hear from firms who keep their Whiskey, or who wish to keep it, so that their names may be added to this Advertisement if desired.

"THREE STAR" BRAND Best Old Whiskey.
"TWO STAR" and "ONE STAR" BRANDS According to Age.

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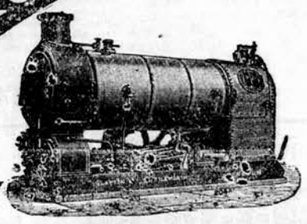

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MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. TWELVE YEARS OLD AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.

A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters B O S are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

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12 Years Old *** (Gold Capsule.)
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An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled.* B O S is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

☞ *B O S is sold in square white Bottles, labelled and capsuled, the age being notified by a small label on each Bottle.*

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B O S

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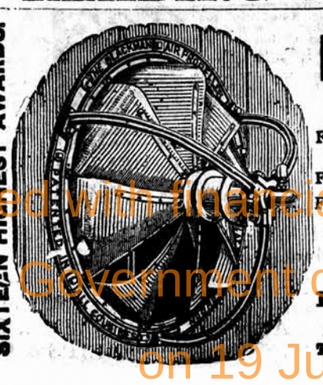

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PASTA MACK For Bath & Toilet Use.

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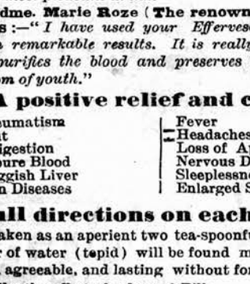

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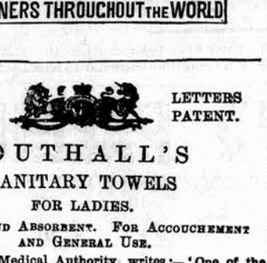

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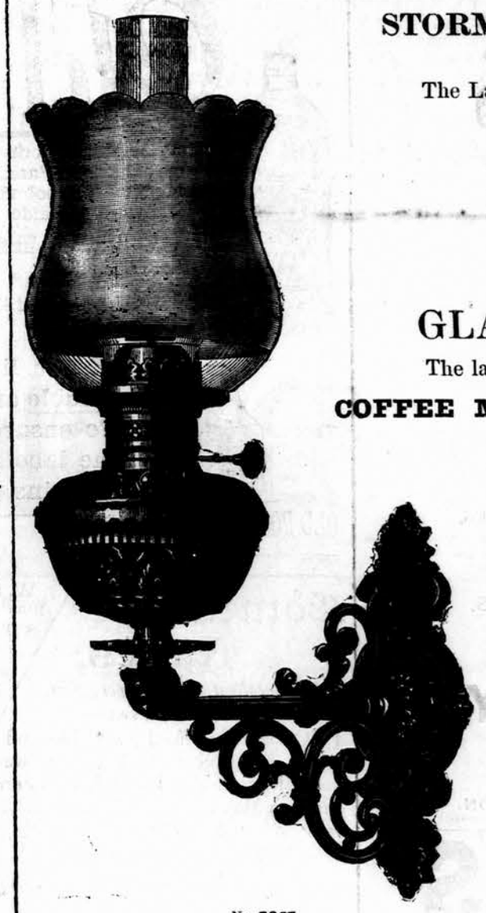

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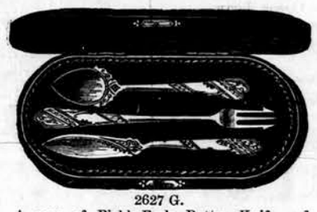

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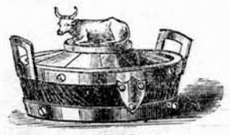

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